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Trends in Social Indicators and Social Sector Financing

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Social indicators since 1960 show the quality of life improving in developing countries as a group. The aggregate picture masks substantial differences.

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This paper — a product of the Welfare and Human Resources Division, Population and Human Resources Department — is part of a larger effort in PRE to improve knowledge on trends in poverty and its correlates: malnutrition, illiteracy, illness, and premature death. Copies are available free from the World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433. Please contact Brenda Rosa, room S9-137, extension 33751 (129 pages, with tables).

Over the past three decades, per capita GDP has increased worldwide. Van der Gaag, Makonnen, and Englebert examine whether this has resulted in better quality of life in developing countries. Their paper documents the evolution of social indicators (health, education, nutrition), private consumption, and government expenditure on the social sectors.

The authors conclude that developing countries made uneven progress in the quality of life in the period under study. Among the key findings:

- Health indicators (mortality, immunization coverage, life expectancy) showed stable improvements in all regions, but Africa's rates were the slowest.
- Of all social indicators, education made the greatest gains. In Africa, however, net enrollment ratios actually decreased in the 1980s.
- While developing nations as a group enjoyed improved indices of undernutrition in

1965-85, the degree of undernutrition worsened in more than one-third of Sub-Saharan African countries.

- The two regions characterized by economic difficulties in the 1980s — Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean — also saw declines in average per capita private consumption during that decade.
- The share of total government expenditure on health remained stable in all regions, but that of education declines in Africa, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The authors also note that any effort to assess trends is severely hampered by lack of information. The quality of existing data is not systematically trustworthy, and there are many gaps. The World Bank and most bilateral and multilateral agencies are placing increasing emphasis on monitoring the impact of programs. The need for simple, up-to-date data may trigger more vigorous data collection.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Economic development, as measured by growth in per capita GDP, is strongly correlated with a large number of variables that try to capture the "quality of life" or welfare status of a population. Such variables include life expectancy, child and infant mortality, literacy, nutritional status, access to clean drinking water, availability of school and teachers, clinics and doctors, and so forth. Taking these correlations for granted, one can expect that on average the quality of life has improved tremendously over the past three decades since per capita GDP increased worldwide.

Yet, such an aggregated picture masks substantial regional differences in performance. Asian countries, for instance, showed a per capita growth rate of 5.7 per cent during the period 1980-89, while that of sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) declined by 0.3 per cent (most recent estimate from World Development Report). Did the social indicators of living standards show a similar trend? Did infant mortality rates drop sharply in Asia and increase in Africa? Did the gains in life expectancy of the 1960s and 1970s erode in the 1980s? Are school enrollment ratios declining in stagnating countries, with apparently tragic consequences for future growth?

These and many related questions have been raised, and answers have been suggested by many development specialists and institutions, most recently by the World Bank (World Development Report 1990) and UNDP (Human Development Report, 1990).

The purpose of this paper is to document the trends in social indicators for the past three decades. The paper will assess the evolution of those indicators in the 1980s, monitor their earlier development, and appraise the regional differences in achieving better living standards. As such an exercise is, undoubtedly, severely hampered by the lack of reliable information, assessing the quality of the data will be an essential part of this study. In addition, the paper will try to go to the original source and purge the data from any interpolation, extrapolation, and other "fillers".

The paper deals with social indicators per se (health, education, nutrition), but also with private consumption as the main economic indicator of well-being, and with government expenditures on the social sectors.

CHAPTER II HEALTH

This chapter reviews input and output health indicators. Life expectancy is regarded as the best outcome indicator of the health status of a population. It is a summary measure of many other variables, including infant, child and adult mortality and morbidity. Though of a lesser scope, child and infant mortality provide a more detailed picture of the health situation of the youngest part of the population and are directly related to other social variables such as nutrition, water supply, and even parents' education.¹ Child mortality is also determined by government's efforts to immunize their population, and to provide them with health services, including physicians and nurses. Immunization coverage and physicians per population will therefore also be reviewed in this chapter.

The data

More than other social indicators, health indicators suffer from a critical lack of good quality data. Indeed, while it does not require excessive research for a state to know how many children are enrolled in its schools for example, gathering information on births and deaths, on the other hand, can raise considerable problems, especially in remote, rural areas. There may be no incentive for population to travel long distances to report a relative's death. If a birth or death is belatedly or not reported, not only

¹Susan Cochrane, "The Effects of Education on Fertility and Mortality." Education and Training Series Discussion Paper EDT26 (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1986).

are birth rates and mortality rates affected, but also fertility and life expectancy indicators. By the same token, in the absence of sufficient health personnel, the causes of death may be poorly reported, and the toll of major diseases often has to be guessed, although with advanced statistical methods.

The relative spreading over time of national censuses is a cause of scattered, sporadic data, too. Because of the lack of systematic censuses in many countries, it is often not possible to assess trends, as observations at two different points in time may not be available. This is especially true for Sub-Saharan Africa which is, in general, the region with the least and least reliable data.

Furthermore, when data are collected, the quality of the collection procedure is not always guaranteed. International organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) collect their data by means of standard annual questionnaires despatched, through foreign affairs ministries, to their individual member countries. How each country itself obtains its data is less well known and procedures vary from country to country. Data gathered from administrative sources may reflect some official, bureaucratic or procedural bias, such as urban or institutional coverage when reporting on hospitals, clinics, and the like.

Because of the lack of complete time series for many social indicators, experts in development organizations resort to statistical methods to generate the missing data. When faced with gaps between observations, they assess the trend for the available data and assign intermediate values -- i.e., they

interpolate --, within this trend, for the missing years. When the beginning or the end of a time series is missing, assessing a trend is a more delicate procedure and experts have to resort to their knowledge of the country's conditions to supplement their projections. Such extrapolations are definitely less reliable than actual data and interpolations.

Because of different projection or estimation methods, data compiled by different sources can show substantial discrepancies. Such discrepancies may not always be easy to understand or justify. For instance, consider the case of data on infant mortality rates.² Table 1 shows differing infant mortality data for a few selected countries from three different sources: the World Bank, the United Nations, and Westinghouse's Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).³

²For a good discussion of the data problem relative to mortality, see Christopher Murray, "A Critical Review of International Mortality Data," Soc. Sci. Med., vol. 25, no.7 (1987), pp. 773-781.

³The World Bank, Social Indicators of Development 1988 (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1988); United Nations, Mortality of Children under age 5: World Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025 (New York: The United Nations, 1988) Population Studies, No 105.

Table 1: Infant mortality rates: DHS, the World Bank, and the UN

	1971-75			1976-80		1981-86		
	DHS	WB	UN	DHS	UN	DHS	WB	UN
Burundi	100	132	135	103	130	75	115	124
Liberia	192	112	155	164	143	144	89	132
Mali	170	196	203	156	191	108	33	180
Senegal	120	157	162	97	154	86	124	142
Sri Lanka	40	37	56	39	48	25	29	39
Thailand	55	60	65	41	56	35	51	48
Morocco	104	115	122	92	110	73	93	97
Dominican Rep.	80	88	94	75	84	68	51	75
Ecuador	97	87	95	72	82	58	50	70
Guatemala	92	87	95	86	82	73	66	70
Trinidad & Tobago	47	28	30	37	26	26	29	24

Note: 1971-75 refers to 1975 for the World Bank. 1981-86 refers to any year between 1981 and 1986 for the World Bank. For DHS, 1971-75 sometimes covers 1972-76 or 1972-77. For the UN, 1976-80 is 1975-80, and 1981-86 is 1980-85.

Note, in the above example, only the DHS data are fully based on actual observations. World Bank and UN data use both actual data and resort to inter- and extrapolations for years with missing data. It is, however, impossible for the data user to discern the actual from the projected or "filled" data, without inside knowledge of the data processing.

In addition, actual data from DHS, the Bank or the UN differ in their nature. Bank and UN data, are a compilation of survey data such as those from DHS, censuses, and civil registration sources, based on the respective organization's best judgment. Thus, the final Bank and UN data may differ as they reflect adjustments and accuracy cross-checks based on other available estimates.

DHS data are based on both direct and indirect estimates. Direct estimates refer to vital registration data and maternity histories (interviews of women about birth and death history over, say, the last two decades). Indirect estimates do not carry information on each individual child. The procedure is simpler and faster: women are asked how many born alive children they have had, and how many died. Infant and child mortality figures are derived from the answers. This method is, of course, somewhat less accurate and is subject to recall and truncation bias.

The data in the annex tables on infant and under five mortality, immunization, and physicians per population result from a careful review of different sources. As such they represent what we believe may be the best data currently available on these indicators. The various sources are footnoted at the bottom of each table.

Life expectancy is defined as the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of his/her birth were to stay the same throughout his/her life. Data on life expectancy is very scarce. The main source is an article by the UN, which itself uses several other sources.⁴ Most of the countries covered are unfortunately developed countries. According to the UN secretariat,

The data set used for the analysis of the less developed countries consists of 78 national life tables for the period 1945-1981 whose age-sex patterns of mortality have been evaluated as relatively reliable

⁴United Nations Secretariat, Sex Differentials in Survivorship in the Developing World: Levels, Regional Patterns and Demographic Determinants (1988); A.J. Coale and P. Demeny, Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966); United Nations, Levels and Trends of Mortality since 1950 (1982); WHO magnetic tapes.

[...] All of these life tables are based on recorded age and sex patterns of mortality, as derived either from vital registration, or from vital statistics and population data collected through sample surveys. In some cases, recorded mortality levels have been adjusted, based on the application of a variety of analytical techniques, because of the incompleteness of the collected death data (relative to that of recorded births or population).

This paper relies on interpolated data produced by the World Bank ANDREX database, as the UN life expectancy data was decidedly too scant. Although the data are adequate for assessing time trends and comparing among regions, country and year specific numbers should be taken with considerable caution. As these data can be derived directly from ANDREX, they have not been reproduced as part of the annex tables in this report.

Infant mortality covers the death of children under one year of age and is expressed per thousand. Child mortality is most frequently defined as referring to the death rate, also per thousand, of children between age one and age 5. Under five mortality, also occasionally referred to as child mortality, encompasses both earlier measures. This paper, uses under five mortality rather than infant and child mortality. The main reason for this is that under five mortality gives a broader picture of the health of children under five (both children and infants) and is less affected by cultural factors such as the time of weaning which may differ among countries and consequently affect the infant mortality picture.

We present two sets of under five mortality data. The first one (Table Health 1), generated by Hill and Pebley,⁵ comprises only empirical data, thoroughly checked against one another, and is a very reliable source of country specific data. Hill and Pebley used estimates from UN (1988) for North Africa, Asia and the Americas, but attempted to exclude all those estimates not based on data. The selection was done by the authors, helped by the author of the UN report, and, according to them, "it is hoped that the numbers left are soundly based and relatively reliable." Numbers from the most recent past available from very recent surveys, such as the DHS, have also been incorporated "where possible and where consistent with earlier estimates." In the case of Sub-Saharan Africa, data were drawn from a paper by Althea Hill on child mortality in sub-Saharan Africa.⁶ Althea Hill's numbers are also the product of "careful evaluation of the underlying data," and have been enriched by more recent data such as DHS. Data were obtained for 67 developing countries, with many incomplete series. Unfortunately, the scarcity of observations make it of little use for intertemporal and interregional comparisons as no aggregation is really possible. To circumvent that problem, this paper presents UN mortality data (Health 2), with interpolations and extrapolations.⁷ This table is less adequate for specific country information, yet it gives a good picture of both the trends

⁵Kenneth Hill and Ann R. Pebley, "Levels, Trends and Patterns of Child Mortality in the Developing World." Prepared for the Workshop on Child Survival Programs: Issues for the 1990s (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health). November 20-21. Processed.

⁶Althea Hill, Child Mortality in sub-Saharan Africa. Paper presented to IUSSP seminar on Mortality and Society in Sub-Saharan Africa. (Yaoundé, Cameroon, 1987).

⁷United Nations, Mortality of Children Under Age 5 (1988).

over time and of the specific levels of different regions. Its main weakness, however, is its unabated tendency to give estimates mechanically decreasing with time, a consequence of the statistical models used to generate those estimates.

Immunization data refer to the vaccination of children under one year of age against tuberculosis (BCG vaccine; table Health 3), diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT vaccine, table Health 4), poliomyelitis (table Health 5) and measles (table Health 6). Our data was kindly supplied by the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) from the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva. Data is collected by the ministries of health in each country. Their districts collect the data on a monthly or quarterly basis and forwards them to the central government which compiles the data on an annual basis, as part of the routine national notification system. The figures quoted in the table are percentage of children immunized by 12 months of age.

The trends

The data on life expectancy set a pattern of regional performance which remains valid for many other social indicators, even beyond the field of health. Most recent estimates (1988) put Africa at a low 51 years of age life expectancy (only weighted data used in the analysis), as against 56.5 for South Asia, 67.6 for East Asia, 63.1 for Europe, Middle East and North Africa, 66.8 for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 71.5 for Eastern Europe.

Not only does Africa have the lowest current record of life expectancy, its past rate of improvement has also been slowest, despite starting from the lowest point in the 1960s. In 25 years -- between 1960 and 1985 -- the average life expectancy for Africa increased by 9.4 years. For South Asia the increase was 13.1 years; for East Asia, an astounding 28.8 years; for EMENA 10.3 years; for LAC 9.9 years, and for Eastern Europe, 4 years.

Clearly the improvement in life expectancy closely follows improvements in economic performance. East Asia's life expectancy boom parallels its impressive GDP growth rate, while Africa's slow growth echoes its virtual economic stagnation. South Asia, which starts in 1960 at a level close to Africa's, improves more substantially. This reflects the good performance of India and the outstanding social achievements of Sri Lanka. Within regions, economic differences also bear some impact. Low income African countries increase their life expectancy from 40.1 in 1960 to 50.7 in 1988 while middle income African countries start a little higher with 41 years and climb to 53.4 in 1988. The opposite is true in East Asia where low income countries improve their life expectancy faster than middle income countries and eventually pass them. Yet this is more the achievement of one country --China -- than of a sub-region.

Overall, therefore, with substantial inter- and intraregional differences, the pattern is one of significant progress. Several East Asian, Middle Eastern and Latin American countries reached by the 1970s and early 1980s, levels of life expectancy equivalent to those of industrialized

countries of Europe and North America. South Asia and Africa are still lagging behind but progress, although slower, has also been registered there.

Declines in infant and child mortality rates (which mean that more children get to live beyond age 1 and beyond age 5) are considered the one main reason for increases in life expectancy. While this generally holds true at the global level, such declines have, like life expectancy increases, been uneven among different regions. The data on child mortality rate from Hill and Pebley reflect this very well (Table Health 1).

In general, African countries appear to have higher child mortality rates and a lower pace of decline than other regions, except maybe South Asia. Only five African countries offer observations for every quinquennium since 1960: Botswana, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, and Uganda. Botswana offers by far the most successful story with an under five mortality (5q0) of 70 per thousand in 1980-85, and a more rapid rate of decline in the last years than earlier. Senegal, too, fastens its rate of decline in the 1980s, although moderately. On the other hand, Liberia's rate of decline slows down despite the still high level of its 5q0 (220). Ghana and Uganda see their child mortality actually increase in the 1980s, after two decades of decline. The civil war situation of Uganda in the last 10 to 15 years is a plausible explanation of its poor performance. Ghana's is more puzzling, and some have pointed towards its repeated and radical adjustment policies of the 1980s for an explanation.

Performances vary widely within Africa too. While Botswana's child mortality decreases fast to reach a relatively low level by the 1980s, other countries improve much slower. By 1970-75, Mali's 5q0 still stood at 325 and decreased only to 272 by 1980-85. Malawi's 5q0 was 333 by 1970-75. By the 1980s, half the sample was still well above 200.

In South Asia too, 5q0 is high and decline slow. It appears, despite the limited number of observations, that the rate of decline has been slowing down between 1960 and the late 1970s. Here too, wide internal variations are observable. Sri Lanka, which has had remarkable social policies, high levels of government spending on social services, and many well performing indicators, shows the fastest decline and the lowest mortality in 1975-80, with only 66 per thousand, but Bangladesh still peaks at 215 in 1980-85.

East Asia's performance is strongly influenced by China which has accomplished tremendous progress since 1960, falling from a child mortality of 162 per thousand in 1960-65 to 58 per thousand in 1975-80. Other countries such as Hong Kong and Singapore, and, to a lesser extent, Korea and Malaysia, have lowered their mortality rates to levels equivalent to industrialized countries by the 1980s. Still, Indonesia's decline has been slower and its 5q0 was still 122 by 1980-85.

It is in Latin America that samples are most consistent over time. If one takes into account only those thirteen countries for which time series are complete from 1960 to 1985, and weight the average, the steady and significant improvement of child mortality is obvious. Weighted averages go from 133 in

1960-65, to 116 in 1965-70, to 104 in 1970-75, to 88 in 1975-80, and end up to a low average of 71 for the 1980s.

Within Middle East and North Africa, the differences between countries are widespread. Kuwait has a Sq0 of only 27 per thousand in 1980-85, compared with 141 for Turkey and 166 for Egypt.

This supports the conclusion of Hill and Pebley, that "child mortality is, and has been over the entire period under consideration, higher in Africa than in [...] other regions. Second, even within regions and time periods there is a tremendous range of child mortality conditions. Third, in all [...] regions, child mortality has generally been falling over the last two and a half decades."⁸

Inter- and extrapolated UN data (Table Health 2) give a similar story, yet a more complete one. Africa as a whole remains above 200 per thousand for the 1980-85 quintile, a decidedly poor performance. Only middle income African countries pass below the threshold of 200 with a weighted average of 180 per thousand in 1980-85. Countries with the biggest under five mortality are the Gambia (302), Mali (312), and Sierra Leone (312). Mauritius brings the best success story with only 36 per thousand, the only country in Africa to fall below 100. It did, however, start at only 89 in 1960-85.

Here too South Asia starts at a similar point to Africa (259 in 196-65) but improves its under five mortality further, to 169 per thousand in 1980-85.

⁸Hill and Pebley (1989), op.cit. p.6.

East Asia's record is once again influenced by China. Its average for 1980-85 is 66 per thousand with China, but goes up to 100 without China. Singapore's mortality of 12 per thousand is noteworthy as equal to that of industrialized countries. EMENA countries have had a steady improvement over the years but remain above 100 in 1980-85, essentially because of countries such as Afghanistan (340, no improvement since 1970), and Yemen (223). While many countries in Latin America have reached levels below 50 per thousand, the continent's achievement (84 per thousand in 1980-85) remains hampered by the high mortality of Bolivia (197), Haiti (189), and Peru (143). Though Eastern Europe compares favorably to developing countries with 24 per thousand in 1980-85, this is still about twice as much as Western European countries.

The causes of decline in child mortality

The causes of decline in child mortality are both medical, i.e. health related, and socio-economic. These two sets of causes are partly linked as improvements in socio-economic conditions affect health related indicators such as nutrition or safe water supply.

Medical interpretations of mortality declines depend on what are the main causes of death in a given country: smallpox, diarrhea, malaria, influenza, pneumonia, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid, cholera, and so forth. In high mortality populations, infectious and parasitic diseases tend to bear almost exclusive responsibility for shortening life.

Diarrhea is no doubt one of the main sources of infant mortality. The World Health Organization estimates that every child under five years of age in the developing world suffers from, on average, 2 to 3 episodes of diarrhea a year, and that acute diarrheal diseases cause some 4 to 5 million deaths each year.⁹ According to Levine and others,¹⁰ conditions such as poverty, underdevelopment, and lack of education facilitate the widespread transmission of the pathogens that cause diarrheal disease, dysentery, and enteric fever in young children. In addition to promotion of breast feeding and other nutritional interventions, one of the best interventions against diarrhea so far -- except in extremely severe cases --, and the one which has probably had the most impact on decreasing the death toll due to diarrhea, is the Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT).

ORT is the treatment of dehydration due to diarrhea by the use of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) provided through local primary health care infrastructure. ORS are composed of sodium chloride, 3.5 g; trisodium citrate, 2.9 g; potassium chloride, 1.5 g; glucose, 20g; dissolved in one liter of drinking water.¹¹

⁹J.D. Snyder and M.H. Merson, "The magnitude of the global problem of acute diarrheal disease: a review of active surveillance data," World Health Organization, 60:605-613, 1982.

¹⁰M.M. Levine, G. Losonski, and others, "Pediatric Diarrhea: the Challenge of Prevention," Pediatric Infectious Diseases, vol. 5, no. 1 (1986) pp. S29-S43.

¹¹M.H. Merson and R.C. Hogan, "The World Health Organization Diarrheal Diseases Control Program," in Public Health and Preventive Medicine, ed. John Last (Norwalk, CT: Appleton Century Crofts, 1986).

While less than 10 per cent of the estimated world needs of ORS were produced in 1980, the picture dramatically improved in the 1980s. According to UNICEF, today 112 developing countries have programs which promote the use of ORT; global production of WHO/UNICEF ORS formula has reached 300 mn liters a year; almost 60 per cent of the developing world's under five children now have access to a source of ORS; almost one quarter of children with diarrhea are being treated with ORS or other appropriate fluids such as rice water, soups, gruels, fruit juices; the number of deaths caused by diarrheal dehydration is steadily falling. ORT may be preventing 750,000 to 1 mn deaths a year.¹²

Other diseases, such as measles, cholera, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, tetanus, or whooping cough, owe their decline to immunization. Immunization data collected or generated by the World Health Organization (WHO) have not become generally available until the 1980s, as most vaccination programs did not start until the 1970s. Vaccination against measles does not appear to start anywhere until the 1980s. Before that, only a handful of countries collected vaccination data on a somewhat regular basis (Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Chile).

Furthermore, the quality of the existing data is not systematically trustworthy. Some countries have distribution figures, which are not vaccination figures. Between the moment the vaccine leaves the central headquarters of the health ministry in the capital, and the moment it reaches the arm of the child -- if it does -- many things may have gone wrong, making

¹²UNICEF (1989), op.cit. p.8.

the vaccine impotent and useless. Yet, in spite of the above-mentioned shortcomings WHO statistics appear to be the best available. Caution should still be used, however, as not all countries collect new coverage data every year. In such cases, it appears that WHO reports the previous year coverage unchanged. This is why some 17 countries (mostly African) report the exact same coverage for each disease in 1987 and 1988, and four in 1986 and 1987.

In 1974, at a time when fewer than 5 per cent of children in developing countries were immunized, the World Health Organization (WHO) established the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) whose goal was to reduce infant morbidity and mortality by making immunization available for all children of the world by 1990. The emphasis was put on diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis.¹³ Although the target was not achieved, immunization coverage increased dramatically in the 1970s and into the 1980s. A comparison of immunization coverage in 1981 and 1986-87 by UNICEF, points towards substantial progress, in the 1980s, in the rate of coverage. In countries with very high child mortality,¹⁴ tuberculosis coverage rose from 26 to 46 per cent, diphtheria and tetanus from 14 to 27 per cent, poliomyelitis from 7 to 28 per cent, and measles from 19 to 33 per cent. In countries with high child mortality, tuberculosis coverage improved from 55 to 72 per cent, diphtheria and tetanus from 36 to 66 per cent, poliomyelitis from 30 to 62 per cent, and measles from 24 to 55 per cent. Countries with

¹³R.H. Henderson, A. Galazka, and J. Keja, "Reducing vaccine-Preventable Morbidity and Mortality: the Expanded Program on Immunization," in John Last (ed.) (1986).

¹⁴UNICEF uses a country classification by level of child mortality, as opposed to the Bank which uses levels of income. The end result is, however, roughly equivalent.

middle child mortality improve their coverage on average from 57 to 75 per cent for tuberculosis, from 47 to 70 for diphtheria and tetanus, from 46 to 74 per cent for poliomyelitis, and from 40 to 59 per cent for measles.¹⁵

Data compiled from the WHO Expanded Program on Immunization (Tables Health 3 to 6) indicate a continuous improvement of immunization coverage in the second part of the 1980s for all regions. Yet, coverage against every disease as of 1985 was still below 50 per cent for Africa. For South Asia, it was below 50 per cent for all diseases but Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT), but it would have been for DPT too if it were not for India. East Asia is well above 50 per cent for each disease, and China is above 75 per cent for each too. EMENA and LAC countries immunize on average two thirds of their children. Eastern Europe reports rates of coverage close to 100 per cent for all diseases. However, recent information of the health status of Eastern European children indicate that these figures might have been overestimated.

When compared to the 1970s and early 1980s, the immunization data show the dramatic speeding up of the pace of coverage increase. Although the reduced size of the time frame does not permit much intertemporal comparisons, there is no doubt as to the improvement of the global situation. Africa alone jumps by 350 per cent between 1985 and 1986 which was declared African Immunization Year. According to EPI experts, "[p]rogress achieved in different [r]egions largely reflects differences in socioeconomic development

¹⁵UNICEF (1989), op.cit. p.98-99.

and emphasizes the point that rapid increase in immunization coverage is most easily obtained where the health infrastructure is already developed."¹⁶

A country by country analysis reveals, however, the fragility of achievements in the field of immunization. Results are precarious as the target population fully changes from one year to another. In Africa, for example, Benin's poliomyelitis coverage fell from 93 per cent in 1986 to 16 per cent a year later. 61 per cent of Cameroon's infants were protected against diphtheria and tetanus in 1987 for only 20 per cent in 1988. Yemen's example is probably the most dramatic. Having reached an impressive average coverage of 80 per cent in 1986, it fell to a low 18 per cent in 1987, only to fall further to 16 per cent in 1988.

In addition to the fluctuations in coverage, there remains a handful of countries, all of them among the least developed, where immunization is still waiting to take off. These include the following countries which, by 1988, were still below 20 per cent global coverage: Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Bangladesh, and Yemen.

The global spread of vaccination in developing countries, a relatively low cost health intervention, offers a plausible explanation as to why infant and under five mortality rates did not generally respond to economic recession in the 1980s. While living conditions may have been close to hardship for most children, a simple intervention such as immunization, most probably

¹⁶Keja, Chan, Brenner, and Henderson. Effectiveness of the Expanded Programme on Immunization, World Health Statistics Quarterly, 39 (1986).

prevented hundreds of thousands of them from dying. The relatively inexpensive nature of immunization -- between \$1.5 and \$10 per fully immunized child¹⁷ -- may have shielded it from economic setbacks.

The socio-economic dimensions of child mortality declines have been analyzed by Samuel Preston.¹⁸ Preston, who believes that individual mortality rates are sensitive to private living standards, seeks to extend this observation to a national level so as to account for international differences in life expectancy. Some indication of the importance of private living standards for international mortality differences may be gained, according to him, by examining the importance of income distribution as a factor in those differences. Preston expects that mortality responds nonlinearly to individual income levels in which case the distribution of income within a nation should influence its aggregate level of mortality. Therefore, life expectancy of the population as a whole is a function of the mean national income and of the distribution of income.

The distribution of income seems, however, to be a more important variable than the level of national income per se, which implies that the mortality risks facing a family earning \$10,000 a year or \$100 per year are not strongly influenced by the prevailing level of national income in the nation in which they reside.

¹⁷UNICEF, The State of the World's Children (1990), processed.

¹⁸Samuel H. Preston, "Causes and Consequences of Mortality Declines in Less Developed Countries during the Twentieth Century." Richard Easterlin, "Population and Economic Change in Developing Countries" (Philadelphia, 1976). (Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1980) pp. 289-360.

Preston believes in the existence of a structural shift in the relation between life expectancy and national income level, literacy rate and daily calorie consumption between 1940 and 1977, because about 8 years of the increase in life expectancy is not explained by his regression. Yet, Preston offers an explanation for Africa's poor performance. Most African countries seem to fall beneath the expected relation based on the 1940 relation. According to the author, that is due to the scattered character of African population which makes it difficult to be reached, and to the fact that Africa did not receive as much health aid as Latin America.

The influence of income level and income distribution appears, however, probably less determinant than strictly medical factors. When life expectancy is regressed against national income, literacy, calorie consumption, malarial endemicity, and international health aid, it appears indeed that 40 per cent of the increase in life expectancy is attributable to factors associated with malarial endemicity. Whether or not this is attributable to antimalarial programs remains, however, to be seen. Preston also believes that the influenza/pneumonia/bronchitis group has accounted for perhaps a third of the mortality decline. Diarrheal diseases probably account for another 9 per cent or so of the decline, and the principal method of control has been improvements in water supply, nutrition and sewerage that are in fact closely associated with economic development.

In general, therefore, mortality from every disease should decline as personal and national living standards rise. There is however, continuing concern that the current financial and economic crisis faced by LDCs may

threaten their earlier achievement. The apparent continuous improvement or stability of health indicators in the 1980s should, to some extent, alleviate this concern.

CHAPTER III EDUCATION

Of all social indicators, educational data have probably displayed the strongest expansionary trends over the last three decades. In most developing countries, enrollments have increased at all levels of education, soaring especially at the primary level. The absolute number of children enrolled in primary schools in the developing world increased by almost 200 million between 1965 and 1985.¹⁹

Yet, in spite of the tremendous progress accomplished so far, there remain many problems associated with education in developing countries. First, the spectacular increase in absolute enrollment figures hides the even larger increase in population growth. Therefore, the target of Universal Primary Enrollment (UPE), heralded by many in the 1960s, has remained so far an empty promise, with some 150 million children still out of school in developing countries by 1985.²⁰

Second, enrollment figures conceal attendance data. Often, children officially registered in school do not show up in class. Not so infrequently either, teachers may display high levels of absenteeism. Governments are also sometimes known to inflate enrollment figures, considered as a sign of their

¹⁹Lockheed, Verspoor and others, Improving Primary Education in Developing Countries: A Review of Policy Options (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990).

²⁰Lockheed, Verspoor and others (1990), op. cit.

regime's social achievements. Unfortunately, attendance data are not available. In addition, enrollment masks the qualitative dimensions of educational systems. Although developing countries' enrollments have risen to levels close to developed countries, their achievement levels have consistently lagged behind.²¹ Also veiled by enrollment figures are the significant numbers of drop outs and repetitions.

Third, and certainly most preoccupying, educational data do not always display the same continuous improvements in the 1980s as health indicators do. For several developing countries, whether low or middle income, adjusting or non adjusting, enrollments have gone down in the 1980s, reversing a trend established over several decades. Of all regions, Africa, where enrollments were already lowest, has suffered most of this educational setback.

In the next pages, we review the data on enrollments at the three levels of education, with emphasis on primary education as the most important level, at which literacy is acquired. After reporting on the sources of the data and their reliability, we turn to a detailed analysis of them, with regional differentiation, covering the historical trends and practical problems raised in the previous paragraphs.

²¹International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), Science Achievement in Seventeen Countries. A Preliminary Report, (Oxford/New York: Pergamon Press, 1988).

The data

International educational data are primarily collected and compiled by the United Nations Education, Science, and Culture Organization (UNESCO). Enrollment figures come from both official government data and UNESCO's own estimates. They refer to the calendar year in which the academic year starts. UNESCO cautions users about the fact that data may vary substantially according to the date of collection, alluding thereby to the problem of dropouts.

The best outcome measures of an education system are literacy rates and other achievement indicators. Unfortunately, literacy rates are unreliable and there is no systematic evaluation of the achievement of school graduates which would be internationally comparable. Achievement data have been collected by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), and through research done for the World Bank. Twenty-nine developed and developing countries have been covered, allowing limited comparisons between development levels. The IEA conducted its study of achievement at three different levels of education by running the same tests in different countries. Similar procedures were used by Heyneman and Livingston.²² Unfortunately, the scope of the research is too limited to be of universal interest, and to allow actual interregional comparisons. Furthermore, the observations are static in time and offer no time series.

²²Heyneman, The Evaluation of Human capital in Malawi, World Bank Staff Working Paper, no. 420 (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1980); and Livingston Perceptions of the Intended and Implemented Mathematics Curriculum, 1985 (processed).

The second best option is to concentrate on completion rates, which tell the observer at least how many students finish the cycle they have begun. One needs to make here the relatively strong assumption that students have learned the curriculum of their cycle and been adequately tested on it. Furthermore, data on completion rates are relatively scant, particularly for the purposes of cross-country analysis. (See for instance data on primary school completion Table Education 3.)

More easily available but carrying less relevant information are enrollment rates, both gross and net. Enrollment figures are generally used as the main indicator of the health of an education system, in their ratio form, i.e., as a percentage of the relevant school age population. Gross enrollment rates (GERs) for a given education level give the percentage of total number of children of all ages enrolled at that level over the total number of children in the specific age groups. Net enrollment rates (NERs) give the percentage of children of the typical age group for a given school level as a percentage of the number that age in the population (e.g., 6-11 years olds enrolled in primary school as percent of the 6-11 year old population). Because of repeaters, children who stay in school beyond the set age or who enter school before the regular age, gross enrollment ratios often go beyond 100 per cent, making aggregate analysis less accurate. Net enrollment ratios are adjusted for repeaters and remain within the 100 per cent limit.²³ Tables Education 1 and 2 present net and gross enrollment rates. Enrollment figures include students in both public and private schools. The data are derived from other tables in the Bank's recent policy

²³Net enrollment ratios over 100% are the result of inconsistencies in the enrollment data or errors due to the interpolation of the population data.

paper on primary education (Lockheed, Verspoor and others) which in turn is largely based in UNESCO data.

The trends

During the 1960s and the 1970s, most developing countries, whether low or middle income, experienced a phenomenal expansion of their primary education capacity. Primary school enrollments went up from 195.5 million in 1965 to 278.4 mn in 1980, a 42 per cent increase in 15 years, in low income countries; from 47.8 million to 93.7 mn, or a 96 per cent increase, over the same period for lower middle income countries; and from 54.7 to 85 million, or a 55.3 per cent increase, for upper middle income countries.²⁴

The expansion of primary school enrollments is as dramatic when looked at region by region. In Africa, enrollments soared between 1970 and 1980 from 20.3 million to 45.7 million. In Asia, it went from 239.4 million to 323.7 million, and in Latin America and the Caribbean from 46.6 million to 64.8 million over the same period. These figures correspond to increases of 125, 35, and 39 per cent, respectively.²⁵ Africa's increase is sharpest as its coverage was initially lowest. These figures witness the tremendous efforts put by developing countries in their struggle towards universal primary education. Indeed, the total number of schools doubled in developing countries between 1965 and 1986.

²⁴Lockheed, Verspoor and others (1990) op.cit. Annexes Table 2.

²⁵UNESCO yearbook, 1988.

The impressive expansionary trends revealed by the growth in enrollment are confirmed by the similar increase occurring in gross enrollment ratios (GERs) which, as stated earlier, are the total enrollment figures -- regardless of the age of children -- divided by the number of children in the relevant school-age population. In the case of primary education, the school-age population spans from 6 to 11 years old. Gross enrollment ratios, therefore, provide a precious indicator of the capacity of an education system. GERs increased from 40.8 in 1965 to 63.5 in 1980 in low income countries, from 78.3 to 99 in lower middle income countries, and from 99.5 to 102.3 in upper middle income countries.²⁶

Female enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment, though still critically low at all income levels, rose nevertheless. Overall, however, the higher the level of development, the higher the proportion of girls enrolled in primary schools. In low income countries, girls enrollments went up from 35 to 40 per cent between 1965 and 1980; in lower middle income countries the percentage increase was lower, from 44 per cent to 48 per cent; finally, in upper middle income countries, girls enrollment almost stagnated, hardly gaining one point, from 48 to 49 per cent.

When looked at by regions, gross enrollment ratios confirm the predicament of African education. From 1965 to 1980 GERs follow a steady upward trend, going from 39 to 78 per cent. Yet, in the first half of the

²⁶GERs higher than 100 are explained by the presence of repeaters, or the fact that children below or above the relevant age group may already or still be in primary school. As the absorptive capacity of secondary education increases, GERs stabilize around 100.

1980s, enrollments fall back to 70 per cent, indicating that progress in Africa is actually being reversed. This is an alarming development particularly in the light of the fact that enrollment levels in Africa remain the lowest in the world. By 1985 East Asia, EMENA, and LAC had virtual universal primary enrollment. South Asia benefits from India's performance and reached 87 per cent (but only 65 without India).

Although GERs provide indication on the capacity of an educational system, one has to refer to net enrollment ratios (NERs) as regards the coverage by the education system of the relevant population group. NERs give the number of primary school-age children (typically 6-11 years old) in school as a percentage of the number that age in the population, with an adjustment for repeaters. Net enrollment ratios rose steadily for low and lower income countries, and culminated at high levels for upper middle income countries during the 1960s and the 1970s. Although progress has been substantial, low income countries still hardly reached 50 per cent NERs by 1985, up from 28.8 in 1965; lower and upper middle income countries revolved around 90 per cent by 1985, virtually reaching universal enrollment, up from 67 and 85 per cent in 1965.

Net enrollment ratios confirm the picture rendered by GERs. NERs in Africa peak in 1980 with a weak 59.7 per cent, then decrease to 55.7 per cent in 1985. What is worse, completion rates (Table Education 3) indicate that only 67.2 per cent of children in African primary school actually complete their cycle, down from 67.5 in 1980. In other words, compared to other regions, Africa has the lowest enrollment rates and fewer of its enrolled

children finish school. South Asia reaches 53 per cent without India (less than Africa) and 73 per cent with India. East Asia still has universal primary enrollment. Asia also has highest student per school ratios than Africa. That means Asia manages to put more kids per school, which increases efficiency and reduces the costs of education. One possible explanation is that Asia's populations are less scattered than Africa's, where there are many small village schools, underfunded, ill-equipped, and with poorly trained and isolated instructors who consider such assignment as a punishment. EMENA's net enrollments are much lower than its gross enrollments, indicating that its secondary schools' absorptive capacity may be weak and its repetition rates high. Latin America and Eastern Europe reach virtual Universal Primary Enrollment.

Yet, despite the overall apparent progress in trends in education enrollment ratios, developing countries need to guard against the powerful odds of their steady population growth rates outpacing this progress. Until the early 1980s, enrollment growth outpaced school age population growth. The progress mentioned above were therefore possible. In the late 1980s, however, steep drops in enrollment growth occurred in low and lower middle income countries. Although the growth in enrollment rates fell sharply, it remained higher than population growth only by about .5 percent -- barely sufficient to maintain existing levels of coverage and to avoid on an aggregate basis, regression in enrollment ratios (except for Africa).

By 1985, an estimated 150 million children of the age group 6-11 were out of school in developing countries.²⁷ "Over 90 per cent of these children lived in low and lower middle income countries; about 60 per cent of them were girls; and nearly sixty per cent lived in four of the most populous countries (Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan). Given present population growth rates, the 6-11 year old population will reach 679 million by the year 2000, which will necessitate creating 195 million more primary school places than presently exist for universal primary enrollment to be attained."²⁸

²⁷Lockheed, Verspoor and others. (1990)

²⁸Lockheed, Verspoor and others. (1990)

CHAPTER IV UNDERNUTRITION

Global food production growth outpaced the growth in world population over the past three decades. Yet, vast population groups throughout the developing world, continue to suffer from problems of hunger and malnutrition. An overwhelming majority of the at-risk groups are concentrated in Asia and Africa. Two sets of indicators, namely indicators of undernutrition and malnutrition, are used to identify and monitor at-risk population groups. The first relates to deficiency of caloric intake; and the latter relates to deficiency of one or more essential nutrients in the daily diet.²⁹

The data

Undernutrition. Based on caloric intake data by country from BESD, this paper used index of undernutrition for developing countries, to examine regional trends in nutritional status during the period 1965-85. The index is calculated as the ratio of the shortfall/or surplus in per capita caloric consumption to per capita caloric requirements. FAO periodically publishes average caloric requirement norms by country for a reference man or woman. The caloric requirement norms for 1977, the latest available figures in BESD,

²⁹Undernutrition is defined in terms of adequacy of caloric intake which, continued over a long period, results in either loss of normal body weight or reduction in physical activity or both. Malnutrition is distinct from undernutrition, in that malnutrition is also measured in terms of the deficiency in diet of one or more essential nutrients.

are used as a benchmark in the calculation. Tables on undernutrition indices by country and region are presented in the annex.

Malnutrition. Two sets of data are used to assess prevalence of malnutrition: child anthropometric measurements on weight for age, weight for height, and height for age and data on dietary deficiencies of micronutrients. The anthropometric measurements are used as indicators of overall malnutrition (underweight), acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting), respectively. Data on underweight population tends to be more readily available than that on wasting and stunting. In addition, data on weight at birth is increasingly being collected, largely, however, as an indicator of maternal, rather than child, malnutrition. In general, the number of national surveys of undernutrition as measured by anthropometry has increased from 6 in 1974 to over 50, at present. For a review of the available data and assessment of child malnutrition in 76 countries refer to a recent UNICEF publication: "A Global, Regional and Country Assessment of Child Malnutrition."³⁰

Availability of data on essential nutrient intake is mixed. Per capita protein intake in grams is readily available from BESD. Availability of national data on the prevalence of iodine deficiency in school children is relatively good particularly for countries in Latin America. On the other

³⁰Beverly Carlson and Teresa Wardlaw, "A Global, Regional and Country Assessment of Child Malnutrition," UNICEF Staff Working Paper No. 7 (New York: UNICEF, 1990).

hand, data on iron and vitamin A deficiency in school age children tend to be scanty.³¹

The trends

Developing countries as a group enjoyed improvements (reduction) in their indices of undernutrition during the period 1965-1985. (Undernutrition tables 1 and 2). However, undernutrition remains a problem in many sub-Saharan African, South Asian, and low income LAC countries. The degree of undernutrition worsened in over one-third of sub-Saharan African countries. East Asia had the most impressive record with its undernutrition index improving from 16.74 in 1965 to minus 11.5 in 1985. Note, however, that this record is largely due to improvements in the undernutrition indices of China, Indonesia and the Philippines. Finally bear in mind that these indices do not tell us anything about the actual size of the undernourished population in Asia.

A recent UN report on the world nutrition situation confirms these trends and also reveals the staggering magnitude of the global nutritional problem.³² Based on estimates of the proportion of undernourished population by region (see table below), the report concludes that during 1960-85,

³¹For more details on the available data in this area, refer to Rae Galloway, "The Prevalence of Malnutrition and Parasites in School-Age Children: An Annotated Bibliography," PHREE, World Bank, 1989.

³²Administrative Committee on Coordination - Subcommittee on Nutrition ACC/SCN. "First Report on the World Nutrition Situation" November 1987. For country coverage and regional grouping used in the analysis, see Table 3. Members of ACC/SCN are: FAO, IBRD, ILO, UN, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNU, WFP, and WHO.

malnutrition increased in much of Africa, remained stable in South America and decreased in Asia and Central America.

Proportion of Undernourished Population by Region

<u>Region</u>	<u>1969/71</u>	<u>1983/85</u>
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	26
South Asia	21	17
Southeast Asia	18	8
Central America and Caribbean	20	15
South America	9	8
Near East and North Africa	15	5

Note: Based on UN estimates as presented in the First Report on the World Nutrition Situation. Country groups used in this table exclude China and also differ from those used throughout this report.

Although UN estimates for China on "undernourished population" are not available, other available indicators suggest improvements in nutritional status in China. For instance, per capita food production in China increased by 75 percent over the past 25 years; and index of undernutrition improved continuously during the early eighties from 1.2 in 1980 to -11.4 in 1986.

Improvements in the populous regions of Asia suggest an overall decline in the proportion of the world population suffering from undernutrition. As is the case with the use of undernutrition index, focusing only on the proportions masks the overwhelming magnitude of the global nutritional problem at hand. The absolute number of the undernourished increased in sub-Saharan Africa from 60 million at the end of the sixties, to 80 million at the end of the seventies, and to 100 million by mid-eighties. In spite of the improvements mentioned above, about 170 million, or almost half of the world's

undernourished population continue to live in South Asia. Finally, with growth that has taken in population of the countries grouped under South America in the UN report, the number of undernourished are likely to have risen in these countries.

Anthropometric data also suggest the regional trends portrayed above. UNICEF assessment of child malnutrition in 76 countries reveals that during 1980 to 1984 the prevalence of underweight children increased in a majority of the sub-Saharan African countries, remained the same in Latin America and decreased in Asia. About 36 percent, or 150 million children under five in the developing world, excluding China, are underweight; 39 percent or 163 million are stunted; and 8 percent or 35 million are wasted. By all accounts about two thirds of the malnourished children in the world live in Asia.³³

The evidence on micronutrient deficiencies is mixed. Assuming that many poor households are likely to consume more inferior food items that contain less protein but more calories during periods of falling income, this paper briefly looks at the evidence suggested by the available data in BESD. The ratio of protein intake as a proportion of caloric intake during 1980-86 for all developing countries remains stable with a very close relationship between calorie and protein intakes. This suggests that the protein consumption pattern of countries as a group has not changed during the eighties. This, however, has to be weighed against the observation that: "Protein consumption

³³Carlson and Wardlaw (1990).

is an unreliable indicator of malnutrition because generally applicable standards of requirements are more difficult to define."³⁴

The most important micronutrients from the point of view of their nutritional consequences and the number of people affected are iodine, iron and vitamin A. The best known iodine deficient areas are the Andes in Latin America, Himalayas in Asia, and the mountainous areas of sub-Saharan Africa. Of the estimated 800 million people at risk of iodine deficiency, about 85 percent are in Asia. The remainder are equally distributed between Africa and Latin America. In general, sufficient data to study regional trends over time in dietary deficiency in micronutrients is not available.

In summary, the indicators examined in this paper only reveal broad trends, at the aggregate level in the nutrition problem in developing countries. From the point of view of household nutritional objective the policy focus must be on actually identifying the affected households for short-term targeted nutritional interventions. In addition, programs aimed at strengthening their capacity to acquire the minimum caloric requirements through increased income or production and to cope with the nutritional consequences of fluctuations in income or production are essential elements of the longer-term policy focus.

³⁴Reutlinger Shlomo and Marcelo Selowsky, "Malnutrition and Poverty: Magnitude and Policy Options," World Bank Staff Occasional Paper No. 23 (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1976), p.9.

CHAPTER V PER CAPITA PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

The consumption of goods is the basis for economic welfare (Deaton, 1986).³⁵ Therefore, at the individual level, per capita private consumption, rather than per capita GDP, is preferred as an indicator of welfare level. Glewwe (1988)³⁶ adds that using consumption rather than income data is also supported by the argument that the former is a better indicator of life-cycle welfare than the latter because while income may fluctuate over short periods of time, consumption is allocated more evenly ("smoothed") over time.

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services purchased or received, including income in kind, by households and nonprofit organizations. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. Note, however, that per capita private consumption does not capture important non-consumption measures of welfare discussed earlier, such as life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy. It is therefore important to look at both social indicators, particularly those of health and education, as well as private consumptions to gain a broader understanding of the standards of living of individuals and households.

³⁵Angus Deaton, "The Measurement of Welfare: Theory and Practical Guidelines," LSMS Working Paper No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1980).

³⁶Paul Glewwe, "The Distribution of Welfare in Côte d'Ivoire in 1985," LSMS Working Paper No. 29 (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1988).

The data

The World Bank's economic and social database (BESD) provides comprehensive socio-economic and financial data for both developed and developing countries. As of March 1990, BESD contained 30 data files from the World Bank International Economics Department, IMF Bureau of Statistics, UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, FAO, and ILO. The annex tables on consumption are based on data from the national accounts (NA) - one of the data files maintained by the World Bank. NA is updated continuously as new data become available. The developing countries for which consumption data are available range from a minimum of 74 countries for the period 1960-65 to a maximum of 91 countries for that of 1980-85.

Table Consumption 1 presents growth in per capita private consumption using constant 1980 local currency. This paper endorses the view that for purposes of welfare comparisons, weighted averages are more suitable than simple arithmetic averages (see Kakwani, 1990).³⁷ The aggregations in the annex tables are therefore population weighted averages.

The trends

The group of 60 developing countries with complete data for the period 1960 to 1988 have enjoyed growth in per capita private consumption from the sixties to the eighties, with largest increase during the late sixties.

³⁷Nanak Kakwani, "Growth Rates and Aggregate Welfare: An International Comparison." Forthcoming LSMS Working Paper, (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990).

(Table Consumption 2). During the period 1960-65 average annual growth in per capita consumption was 6 per cent. By the late sixties, 1965-70, this increase had reached 17 per cent per annum. The sharpest decrease in average annual growth in per capita private consumption took place during the early seventies with average annual growth decreasing from 17 per cent (1965-70) to 10 per cent (1970-75). This large reflects the slow down of growth in the low income Asian countries in the early seventies. In fact, all three South Asian countries in the sample, i.e. Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, experienced negative per capita growth during this period. Note that these countries enjoyed considerable improvement in performance since the late seventies while that of countries in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) deteriorated substantially.

For instance, among all the countries (see Table Consumption 1) with consumption data, the proportion of African countries with negative growth in average annual growth in per capita private consumption increased from one-third (10 out of 30) in 1960-65, to over half (18 out of 34) in 1980-85. In LAC, this proportion increased from a little over one-fifth (3 out of 20) to over four-fifths (19 out of 23) during the same periods. All the Asian countries enjoyed positive growth in per capita consumption during the late sixties and eighties. However during the early seventies about one-third (5 out of 15) Asian countries had negative growth in per capita consumption. While positive growth in per capita consumption was more or less the norm for the countries of EMENA and Eastern Europe during the sixties and seventies, some of the countries (Algeria, Syria, Poland, Yugoslavia) experienced negative per capita consumption during the eighties.

In summary, the index of per capita consumption using 1980 as the base year shows that the improving trend in consumption growth enjoyed by the developing world over the last three decades has been led by the good performance of countries in Asia and EMENA. (Table Consumption 4). Although the countries in Africa, LAC, and Eastern Europe also enjoyed consumption growth up to 1980, they encountered negative consumption growth during the eighties.

CHAPTER VI SOCIAL SECTOR EXPENDITURES

Balancing short-term reform and long-term growth objectives within an environment of budgetary restraint placed issues of size and compositions of government expenditures high on the development agenda of the eighties. In particular, the renewed focus on long-term human capital formation and poverty reduction, coupled with the concern that burden of inevitable public expenditure cuts during the periods of stabilization and adjustment may disproportionately fall on the social sectors, resulted in heightening the development concerns about efficient and equitable allocation of social expenditures. These issues have particularly been pressing in the developing countries where the public sector is the major financier of social services and the inadequate provision of social services as well as the associated infrastructure base remain inadequate. The developments mentioned have, on the whole, drawn increasing attention to trends in social sector expenditures and the data bases necessary for monitoring these trends.

Government expenditure data are a key to the analysis of public expenditure programs and the design of policies for rationalizing these programs. However the data remain inadequate especially for purposes of cross country comparisons. The World Bank has, in recent years, conducted public expenditure reviews (PERs) for an increasing number of developing countries. While these reviews are a useful source of data on overall government expenditures at the country level, they tend to have limited focus on social sector expenditures. The IMF Government Finance Statistics (IMFGFS) - a data

file in BESD provides government expenditure data in a form suitable for cross-country and inter-regional analysis. Sources of data on social expenditures at the regional level include McGreevey (1990),³⁸ Grosh (1990),³⁹ Sahn (1989),⁴⁰ PAHO (1989).⁴¹

The data

Public Social Sector Expenditure tables 1 through 6 are based on data from IMFGFS. The tables are useful for assessing trends in the shares of public spending on education, health and "other welfare" programs. "Other welfare" includes expenditures on social security and welfare; housing and community amenities; and recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services.

Note, the tables include only central government data. Ideally, consolidated general government statistics that include information on all levels of government, i.e. central, state, and local, should be used to construct public expenditure tables. However, IMFGFS provides expenditures by function are only available at the central government level. A major drawback

³⁸Bill McGreevey, "Social Security in Latin America: Issues and Options for the World Bank," (Human Resources Division, LAC Technical Department, World Bank, 1990).

³⁹Margaret Grosh, "Social Spending in Latin America: The Story of the 1980s," (Human Resources Department, LAC Technical Department, World Bank, 1990).

⁴⁰David Sahn, "Fiscal and Exchange Rate Reforms in Africa: Considering the Impact Upon the Poor." Cornell University. (Prepared for USAID African Bureau, 1989). (unpublished).

⁴¹Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), "Health and Development: Repercussions of the Economic Crisis," (PAHO: Washington, D.C.).

of relying only on central government sources is that it does not account for country differences in the relative share of central government expenditures to total government expenditure. On the positive side, entries under the central government category, are available for more countries and are, by far, more detailed than those under the state, local or government level.

The trends

Education Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure. For a group of 49 countries with complete data for the periods 1975, 1980, and 1985, the share of education expenditure has remained at around 13 per cent (13.65 per cent, 13.70 per cent, 13.01 per cent, respectively). This has largely been influenced by the record of East Asian countries.

The regional disaggregation shows that the share of education expenditures during 1975-1985 declined in Africa, South Asia and Eastern Europe while that of East Asia and EMENA increased. The share of education expenditure increased only slightly in the EMENA region as a whole but there was an average of about 3 per cent, among East Asian middle income countries. There were, however, notable country variations. For example, in EMENA, there was an increase of 15.39 per cent in Yemen Arab Republic and a decrease of 13.17 per cent in Turkey. In East Asia, there was an increase of 8 per cent in the Philippines, 4 per cent in Korea, and 1.5 per cent in per cent in Indonesia.

During the same period, the decreases of 3.67 per cent and 2.06 per cent, occurred in middle income countries in LAC (18.78 per cent to 15.11 per cent) and low income countries in Africa (15.93 per cent to 13.87 per cent), respectively. Examples of declining shares of education expenditure during 1975-85, include 10.03 per cent in Costa Rica (28.78 per cent to 18.75 per cent), 6.97 per cent in Mexico (18.52 per cent to 11.55 per cent), 5.72 per cent in Ethiopia (15.61 per cent to 9.82 per cent), 5.00 per cent in Uruguay (11.45 per cent to 6.42 per cent), 4.40 per cent in Peru (20.56 per cent to 16.16 per cent), 4.25 per cent in Kenya (24.00 per cent to 19.75 per cent), and 4.18 per cent in Tanzania (12.46 per cent to 8.28 per cent).

Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure. By and large, the share of government expenditure on health is lower than that on education expenditure in the group of 49 countries with complete data for the periods 1975, 1980, and 1985. The share of health expenditure remained at around 6 per cent of total expenditure during the period 1975-1985 (6.03 per cent, 6.23 per cent, and 6.30 per cent, respectively). The share of health expenditure increased in East Asia (4.26 per cent to 5.28 per cent), South Asia (4.65 per cent to 4.10 per cent) and Eastern Europe (12.50 per cent to 0.38 per cent) decreased.

"Other Welfare" Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure. The share of "other welfare" expenditures in a group of 48 countries with complete data for the period 1975-1980 - 1985 declined from about 15 per cent to 13.33 per cent to 13.08 per cent (Expenditure Table 6). In 1985, the share of "Other welfare expenditures was lower than that of 1975 in all the regions

except EMENA. During this period, the share of "other welfare" expenditures were the highest in LAC and lowest in East Asia.

Inter-regional comparison of trends in social sector expenditures shows that relative to the other regions, the six low income countries of South Asia as a group (i.e., Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), had among the lowest shares of health and education expenditures. On the other hand the group of East Asian countries (i.e., Indonesia, Korea, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand had relatively larger public expenditure allocations to the education sector. Relative to the other regions, central government expenditure allocations to health and "other welfare" programs are larger in the LAC region. Central government expenditure allocations in Africa compared to the overall average for all developing countries, is higher for education, lower for "other welfare programs," and about equal for health.

In summary, the relative share of education expenditure in total central government expenditure has tended to be more than twice as large as that of health. In 1975, 1980, and 1985 health expenditure as a share of central government expenditure was about 6 per cent, and that of education expenditure was around 13 per cent. The share of expenditures on "other welfare" was also around 13 per cent. On the whole there is better expenditure data on education than health. Other than the consolidated central government expenditure data from IMFGFS, there is currently little data on government expenditure by function suitable for cross-country comparison.

Finally, in examining the sectoral trends in public expenditure programs of developing countries it is important to note that interest payments are taking up an increasing share of the expenditure envelop available to these governments. For instance, for a sample of 44 developing countries with available data, the share of public expenditures taken up by interest payments has almost tripled from 4.70 percent in 1975 to 12.06 percent in 1985 (see Expenditure Table 7).

CHAPTER VII CONCLUDING REMARKS

Though inter-regional variations exist, on the whole developing countries have enjoyed progress in social indicators over the past three decades. Similarly, these countries as a group benefitted from growth in per capita private consumption throughout the period 1960-88. The following trends stand out. Health indicators such as child mortality, immunization coverage, life expectancy, have shown continuous and stable improvements in all regions. This period has also seen the global improvements in gross primary school enrollment ratios with the notable exception of the record in some African countries where progress has actually been reversed during the late eighties. The predicament of Africa is also revealed by increasing problems of undernutrition in a majority of the countries in the region. For instance, the degree of undernutrition, as measured by the ratio of the shortfall in per capita caloric consumption, worsened in over two-thirds of the sub-saharan African countries. The proportion of the undernourished population in this region increased from 60 million at the end of the sixties to 100 million by mid-eighties. The two regions characterized by economic difficulties in the eighties, Africa and LAC, also saw declines in average per capita private consumption during this period. Finally, while the share of total government expenditures on health remained stable in all regions, that of education declined in Africa, South Asia and LAC.

The renewed focus on poverty reduction in World Bank operations has given high visibility to the issues of quality and reliability of data on social indicators and social sector financing. Similarly, most bilateral and

multilateral agencies are placing increasing emphasis on monitoring social indicators to assess the impact of their ongoing programs and new initiatives for improving various aspects of human conditions. In this connection, maintaining simple, yet up-to-date social as well as economic variables that can serve as indicators of progress in the fight against poverty in developing countries will, in the final analysis, also help focus development assistance on poverty reduction.

Health 1 : UNDER 5 CHILD MORTALITY RATES (Hill and Pebley data)

			1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
1	AFRICA	(W)					
		(U)	245	235	222	196	186
		(LW)					
		(MW)					
1	M Angola						
1	L Benin			255	237	215	
1	M Botswana		165	155	133	105	70
1	L Burkina Faso		283	273	269		
1	L Burundi		243	226	223		
1	M Cameroon		249	225	200		
1	L Cape Verde						
1	L Central African Rep.		293	257	220		
1	L Chad						
1	L Comoros						
1	M Congo, P.R.		180	161			
1	M Côte d'Ivoire			255	217		
1	L Djibouti						
1	L Equatorial Guinea						
1	L Ethiopia						
1	M Gabon						
1	L Gambia, The		347	343			
1	L Ghana		218	196	174	150	160
1	L Guinea						
1	L Guinea-Bissau						
1	L Kenya		199	177	158		
1	L Lesotho		197	188	183		
1	L Liberia		294	279	275	243	220
1	L Madagascar						
1	L Malawi		355	344	333		
1	L Mali				325	302	272
1	L Mauritania						
1	M Mauritius						
1	L Mozambique			282	282		
1	L Niger						
1	L Nigeria		196	182	161	161	
1	L Rwanda		229	222	234	230	
1	L Sao Tome and Principe						
1	M Senegal		282	282	275	242	210
1	L Sierra Leone		392	381			
1	L Somalia						
1	L Sudan		200	200			
1	M Swaziland						
1	L Tanzania		237	229	219		
1	L Togo		267	227			

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
1 L Uganda	212	192	179	170	185
1 L Zaire					
1 L Zambia	207	187			
1 M Zimbabwe	155	153	145	137	
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)					
(U)	196	204	198	172	215
WITHOUT INDIA (W)					
2 L Bangladesh		228	228	221	215
2 L Bhutan					
2 L India			218	199	
2 L Myanmar					
2 L Nepal	290	260	240		
2 L Pakistan		239	226	200	
2 L Sri Lanka	101	87	79	66	
3 EAST ASIA (W)					
(U)	129	106	77	61	54
(LW)					
(MW)					
WITHOUT CHINA (W)					
3 L China	162	113	83	58	
3 M Hong kong	47	32	21	16	12
3 L Indonesia	225	201	175	146	122
3 L Kampuchea					
3 M Korea, Republic of	99	76	61	48	
3 L Lao, PDR					
3 M Malaysia	91	72	62	46	41
3 M Papua New Guinea	232	193			
3 M Philippines	128	114	101	89	83
3 M Singapore	42	31	23	16	12
3 M Thailand	136	118	91	70	55
3 M Taiwan					
4 EMENA (W)					
(U)	185	173	167	136	99
4 L Afghanistan					
4 M Algeria					
4 M Bahrain					
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of		280	240	196	166
4 M Greece					
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of					
4 M Iraq					
4 M Israel					
4 M Jordan	150	109	92	76	61

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
4 M Kuwait	107	73	55	42	27
4 M Lebanon					
4 M Libyan Arab Republic					
4 M Malta					
4 M Morocco					
4 M Oman					
4 M Portugal					
4 M Saudi Arabia					
4 M Spain					
4 M Syrian Arab Republic		160	125	97	
4 M Tunisia	245	210	180	130	
4 M Turkey	239	206	184	159	141
4 M Yemen Arab Republic			290	249	
4 L Yemen, PDR					
5 LAC (W) (U)	114	112	111	81	68
5 M Argentina	72	68	58	48	42
5 M Bahamas					
5 M Barbados					
5 M Bolivia			244		
5 M Brazil	152	139	125	107	86
5 M Chile	136	112	79	52	28
5 M Colombia	135	119	89	64	42
5 M Costa Rica	112	88	64	35	24
5 M Cuba	77	61	45	28	21
5 M Dominican Republic			132	98	88
5 M Ecuador	175	156	136	116	90
5 M El Salvador					
5 M Guatemala		193	162	139	118
5 L Guyana					
5 L Haiti			232	207	189
5 M Honduras		195	171		
5 M Jamaica	77	62	48	32	
5 M Mexico	127	113	100	87	77
5 M Nicaragua					
5 M Panama	97	82	68	47	37
5 M Paraguay					
5 M Peru	218	194	159	147	112
5 M Suriname					
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	53	50	37	32	28
5 M Uruguay	53	54	52	49	34
5 M Venezuela					

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85

6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)					
(U)					

6 M Bulgaria					
6 M Czechoslovakia					
6 M GDR					
6 M Hungary					
6 M Poland					
6 M Romania					
6 M Yugoslavia					

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Hill and Pebley. 1988.

Health 2 : UNDER 5 CHILD MORTALITY RATES (interpolated UN data)

			1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
1	AFRICA	(W)	279	260	239	218	203
		(U)	270	252	234	217	201
		(LW)	280	263	241	221	205
		(MW)	265	241	220	197	180
1	M Angola		334	312	291	271	251
1	L Benin		296	270	255	220	202
1	M Botswana		168	160	136	115	106
1	L Burkina Faso		365	320	275	265	254
1	L Burundi		246	237	228	219	209
1	M Cameroon		260	230	200	185	170
1	L Cape Verde		201	176	149	123	104
1	L Central African Rep.		300	270	250	245	240
1	L Chad		318	302	281	261	241
1	L Comoros		209	193	175	158	142
1	M Congo, P.R.		222	184	145	137	129
1	M Côte d'Ivoire		300	260	240	185	165
1	L Djibouti						
1	L Equatorial Guinea		307	291	271	251	232
1	L Ethiopia		286	273	262	262	262
1	M Gabon		275	250	223	205	186
1	L Gambia, The		360	350	337	323	302
1	L Ghana		215	197	183	169	161
1	L Guinea		338	321	305	289	269
1	L Guinea-Bissau		307	291	276	261	241
1	L Kenya		197	179	161	143	128
1	L Lesotho		203	194	180	169	152
1	L Liberia		296	282	262	242	224
1	L Madagascar		171	153	135	119	104
1	L Malawi		359	347	334	310	287
1	L Mali		367	363	358	335	312
1	L Mauritania		296	281	266	251	232
1	M Mauritius		89	93	77	48	36
1	L Mozambique		300	294	289	282	262
1	L Niger		312	296	281	266	246
1	L Nigeria		310	290	250	209	191
1	L Rwanda		240	237	237	237	223
1	L Sao Tome and Principe						
1	M Senegal		305	290	275	259	240
1	L Sierra Leone		396	385	358	335	312
1	L Somalia		286	273	262	262	262
1	L Sudan		282	263	245	221	198
1	M Swaziland		224	220	215	209	191
1	L Tanzania		242	228	219	210	192
1	L Togo		287	238	204	186	168

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
1 L Uganda	210	197	194	190	186
1 L Zaire	246	232	214	195	178
1 L Zambia	219	192	164	153	142
1 M Zimbabwe	175	165	151	137	128
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)	259	233	214	196	169
(U)	238	210	193	179	162
WITHOUT INDIA (W)	239	214	202	188	173
2 L Bangladesh	250	228	228	221	204
2 L Bhutan	290	260	240	230	215
2 L India	265	239	218	199	167
2 L Myanmar	209	160	120	105	97
2 L Nepal	290	260	240	230	215
2 L Pakistan	260	239	226	200	182
2 L Sri Lanka	101	87	79	66	52
3 EAST ASIA (W)	164	122	94	72	66
(U)	136	117	110	109	86
(LW)	170	125	96	73	67
(MW)	115	97	81	67	59
WITHOUT CHINA (W)	171	150	130	117	100
3 L China	162	113	83	58	55
3 M Hong kong	47	32	21	16	12
3 L Indonesia	225	201	173	155	135
3 L Kampuchea	208	193	271	387	239
3 M Korea, Republic of	99	76	61	48	39
3 L Lao, PDR	224	221	217	201	180
3 M Malaysia	91	72	62	46	41
3 M Papua New Guinea					
3 M Philippines	128	114	101	89	83
3 M Singapore	42	31	23	16	12
3 M Thailand	136	118	91	75	61
3 M Taiwan					
4 EMENA (W)	210	190	166	144	124
(U)	206	178	151	128	110
4 L Afghanistan	372	357	340	340	340
4 M Algeria	255	230	200	165	128
4 M Bahrain	166	109	73	48	38
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of	290	280	240	186	148
4 M Greece	60	50	39	28	19
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of	244	224	190	176	168
4 M Iraq	207	168	138	117	107
4 M Israel	36	30	27	21	16
4 M Jordan	197	150	116	88	72

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
4 M Kuwait	107	73	55	42	27
4 M Lebanon	84	69	62	62	62
4 M Libyan Arab Republic	245	205	180	160	142
4 M Malta	38	31	24	17	15
4 M Morocco	250	220	190	165	142
4 M Oman	365	325	271	218	186
4 M Portugal	102	80	55	36	24
4 M Saudi Arabia	270	228	186	146	120
4 M Spain	49	37	25	19	12
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	197	160	125	97	79
4 M Tunisia	245	210	180	150	121
4 M Turkey	239	206	184	159	115
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	365	325	290	249	223
4 L Yemen, PDR	365	325	290	249	223
5 LAC (W)	142	128	111	95	84
(U)	141	124	105	89	75
5 M Argentina	72	68	58	48	42
5 M Bahamas					
5 M Barbados	74	55	38	31	17
5 M Bolivia	275	259	244	221	197
5 M Brazil	152	139	125	107	96
5 M Chile	136	112	79	52	28
5 M Colombia	135	119	102	83	75
5 M Costa Rica	112	88	64	35	24
5 M Cuba	77	61	45	28	20
5 M Dominican Republic	184	158	132	111	94
5 M Ecuador	175	156	136	116	96
5 M El Salvador	190	161	137	114	98
5 M Guatemala	218	193	162	139	118
5 L Guyana	84	74	72	63	45
5 L Haiti	281	257	232	207	189
5 M Honduras	218	195	171	147	126
5 M Jamaica	77	62	48	32	27
5 M Mexico	127	113	100	87	77
5 M Nicaragua	197	173	150	140	115
5 M Panama	97	82	68	47	37
5 M Paraguay	126	105	82	74	67
5 M Peru	220	200	167	156	143
5 M Suriname	86	72	63	56	45
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	53	50	37	32	28
5 M Uruguay	53	54	52	49	34
5 M Venezuela	103	84	67	56	47

		1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85
6	EASTERN EUROPE (W)	57	45	36	29	24
	(U)	54	43	35	28	24
6	M Bulgaria	44	36	30	27	22
6	M Czechoslovakia	27	27	24	22	18
6	M GDR	37	26	20	16	14
6	M Hungary	49	41	37	29	22
6	M Poland	57	41	31	26	22
6	M Romania	70	60	47	39	33
6	M Yugoslavia	96	72	53	40	34

Note: U - unweighted; W - weighted; L - low income; M - middle income;
 LW - low income weighted average; MW - middle income weighted average.

Source: United Nations. 1988.

[illegible]

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988									
1	L Uganda		18			37	51	74	
1	L Zaire		34			57	52	54	
1	L Zambia				71				
1	M Zimbabwe		64		69	89	86	85	
2	SOUTH ASIA (W)	8	12	14	21	24	26	32	46
	(U)	21	27	30	35	37	38	42	50
	WITHOUT INDIA (W)	9	12	15	25	33	30	38	46
2	L Bangladesh	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	13
2	L Bhutan	43	63	39	46	21	21	32	38
2	L India	8	12	14	20	21	25	30	46
2	L Myanmar	9	15	20	28	36	45	28	45
2	L Nepal	22	32	59	53	56	67	66	78
2	L Pakistan	6	11	12	35	55	41	69	72
2	L Sri Lanka	61	58	65	64	66	65	67	61
3	EAST ASIA (W)	62	59	72	71	61	66	67	76
	(U)	80	67	79	78	72	74	68	85
	(LW)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(MW)	73	64	83	81	68	67	67	84
	WITHOUT CHINA (W)	62	59	72	71	61	66	67	76
3	L China								85
3	M Hong kong	99		98	98	96	99	96	97
3	L Indonesia	61	55	60	60	54	65	67	68
3	L Kampuchea								
3	M Korea, Republic of		42	99	84	47	47	47	95
3	L Lao, PDR								
3	M Malaysia	94	91	95	91	96	100	100	96
3	M Papua New Guinea	62	64	49	58	66	73	76	74
3	M Philippines	94	61	66	76	76	76	72	92
3	M Singapore	85	85	80	77	74	72	92	97
3	M Thailand	68	71	85	82	63	60	62	61
3	M Taiwan								54
4	EMENA (W)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(U)	47	54	39	57	42	53	57	69
4	L Afghanistan	33	8	10		11	17	18	27
4	M Algeria		59						
4	M Bahrain	63							
4	M Egypt, Arab Rep. of	72	71	74			84	77	72
4	M Greece		95		56			3	
4	M Iran, Islamic Rep. of	7	6	10	10	13	64	83	56
4	M Iraq	76	76	9	62			78	99
4	M Israel	75	70	68					
4	M Jordan	32		2					

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
4 M Kuwait	2		2		3	3	4		
4 M Lebanon									
4 M Libyan Arab Republic									
4 M Malta									
4 M Morocco				70	67		72	87	
4 M Oman									
4 M Portugal		74	76	76	79	82	71		
4 M Saudi Arabia	33	49	56	72		47	66	93	
4 M Spain									
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	35	36	33	42	43	48	100	60	
4 M Tunisia	65	65	83		76	81	83	94	
4 M Turkey	74	42	47	65			27	34	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic									
4 L Yemen, PDR									
5 LAC (W)	55	59	60	76	68	58	63	72	
(U)	51	61	64	67	67	71	69	75	
5 M Argentina	62	63	64	61	78	89	89	91	
5 M Bahamas									
5 M Barbados									
5 M Bolivia	31	30	31	27	23	24	15	31	
5 M Brazil	56	62	57	99	75	58	56	68	
5 M Chile	96	100	98	87	96	92	99	97	
5 M Colombia	45	57	65	79	62		69	80	
5 M Costa Rica	80	81	81	81	85	85	61	81	
5 M Cuba	99	97	97	96	97	98	99	96	
5 M Dominican Republic	12	34	52	41	43	51			
5 M Ecuador	75	82	99	84	99	99	93	85	
5 M El Salvador	56	47	46	48	47	50	51	55	
5 M Guatemala	36	29	28	24	33	30	7	34	
5 L Guyana	68		78	73	49	98	76	69	
5 L Haiti	19	60	58	62	71	57		45	
5 M Honduras	28	46	57	55	37	65	72	66	
5 M Jamaica	38		27	56	48	51	73	92	
5 M Mexico	48	41	50	52	47	16	54	71	
5 M Nicaragua	33	65	82	80	88	97	99	93	
5 M Panama	68	77	83	81	77	94	91	89	
5 M Paraguay	31	42	47	55	80	99	51	66	
5 M Peru	57	63	65	61	63	70	54	61	
5 M Suriname								100	
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	1								
5 M Uruguay	56	76	76	99	93	92	92	98	
5 M Venezuela	72	77	76	82	92		86		

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
6	EASTERN EUROPE (W)	96	96	95	95	95	95	95	95	
	(U)	97	97	99	95	96	95	95	98	
6	M Bulgaria		97			99	99	99	99	
6	M Czechoslovakia		95	99	99	99	99	99	99	
6	M GDR	99	95	99	99	99	99	99	99	
6	M Hungary	99	99	99	99	99			99	
6	M Poland	93	95		95	95	95			
6	M Romania							93	95	
6	M Yugoslavia		99		85	84	85	84		

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Expanded Programme on Immunization, WHO.

Health 4 : IMMUNIZATION FOR DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS AND TETANUS[illegible]

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	L Uganda		9		14		14	21	39	
1	L Zaire		18		16		37	32	36	
1	L Zambia				83	58		66		
1	M Zimbabwe		39		30	60	72	75	77	
2	SOUTH ASIA (W)	24	25	30	33	37	39	48	52	54
	(U)	14	16	20	24	29	32	39	43	50
	WITHOUT INDIA (W)	5	6	9	13	24	21	32	36	
2	L Bangladesh	0.2	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	
2	L Bhutan	6	13	10	16	9	22	16	27	27
2	L India	31	31	37	40	41	45	53	58	73
2	L Myanmar	4	5	13	14	14	18	25	23	
2	L Nepal	8	16	18	23	27	32	38	46	
2	L Pakistan	2	3	5	15	44	30	56	62	
2	L Sri Lanka	46	45	56	61	66	71	77	77	
3	EAST ASIA (W)	29	29	25	32	31	41	57	59	30
	(U)	59	52	49	55	53	60	66	70	61
	(LW)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(MW)	56	55	47	59	54	65	66	68	
	WITHOUT CHINA (W)	29	29	25	32	31	41	57	59	30
3	L China								75	
3	M Hong kong	73	80	83	83	85	87	84	83	
3	L Indonesia		0.2	1	3	6	16	48	48	61
3	L Kampuchea									
3	M Korea, Republic of	70	61	61	69	76	76	76	85	
3	L Lao, PDR									
3	M Malaysia	58	54	60	58	54	59	59	72	
3	M Papua New Guinea	32	32	29	27	34	40	44	45	
3	M Philippines	49	51	53	61	36	59	55	73	
3	M Singapore	84	87	82	86	76	78	91	98	
3	M Thailand	49	52	21	49	53	62	71	48	
3	M Taiwan									
4	EMENA (W)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	(U)	43	49	47	51	50	60	68	74	
4	L Afghanistan	4	3	5		16	15	11	25	
4	M Algeria		33							
4	M Bahrain	45	60	42		80	64	80	89	
4	M Egypt, Arab Rep. of	84	82	83			95	80	81	
4	M Greece	72	95			60	54	80	82	
4	M Iran, Islamic Rep. of	32	29	41	33	46	51	76	74	
4	M Iraq	13	13	18	16			91	76	
4	M Israel	84	91	92	89	87	92	92	87	
4	M Jordan	30	81	75	76	44	53	88	89	

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
4 M Kuwait	79	54	79	82	95	98	90	94	
4 M Lebanon			4		4	60	30	91	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic									
4 M Malta									
4 M Morocco		43	44	42	46		53	78	
4 M Oman									
4 M Portugal	73	75	78	79	78	72	81		
4 M Saudi Arabia	41	53	62	67		50	75	89	
4 M Spain						95	87	88	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	13	14	14	20	22	26	86	36	
4 M Tunisia	36	36	52		61	69	72	89	
4 M Turkey	42	64	58	56			45	71	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	1	2	3	4	6	10	11	14	
4 L Yemen, PDR									
5 LAC (W)	39	43	47	51	56	55	52	59	
(U)	37	41	48	50	52	56	62	61	0
5 M Argentina	41	46	61	57	66	63	67	75	
5 M Bahamas									
5 M Barbados									
5 M Bolivia	11	13	12	10	6	33	29	24	
5 M Brazil*	40	47	51	61	67	62	52	57	
5 M Chile	94	97	100	83	94	91	92	93	
5 M Colombia	16	20	26	42	54	61	57	58	
5 M Costa Rica	86	83	81	84	71	75	94	91	
5 M Cuba*	67	67	99	99	86	91	99	87	
5 M Dominican Republic	35	27	28	24	20	18		80	
5 M Ecuador	10	26	35	31	48	41	43	51	
5 M El Salvador*	43	42	42	21	21	54	66	53	
5 M Guatemala*	43	42	45	43	48	21	33	16	
5 L Guyana	35	45	53	56	70	75	64	67	
5 L Haiti	3	14	13	9	14	19		28	
5 M Honduras	31	38	53	52	41	59	63	58	
5 M Jamaica	34	39	34	58	57	60	74	81	
5 M Mexico	41	41	38	41	52	40	34	62	
5 M Nicaragua	15	23	26	22	30	35	55	43	
5 M Panama	47	49	60	61	59	73	70	73	
5 M Paraguay	17	28	34	45	67	54	52	58	
5 M Peru	14	18	21	23	28	48	50	43	
5 M Suriname	25	27	61	85	80	84	80	71	
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	24	52	54	60	65	75	70	79	
5 M Uruguay*	53	57	67	73	62	63	70	70	
5 M Venezuela	56	54	53	58	33	49	58	54	

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
6	EASTERN EUROPE (W)	92	92	95	94	94	94	95	96	
	(U)	99	93	98	95	95	94	95	98	
6	M Bulgaria		97			99	99	99	99	
6	M Czechoslovakia		95	99	98	99	99	99	99	
6	M GDR		80	97	96	90	90	94	95	
6	M Hungary	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	
6	M Poland		95		95	96	96	97		
6	M Romania					95	89	90		
6	M Yugoslavia		90		85	89	89	90		

Note: U - unweighted; W - weighted; L - low income; M - middle income;
 LW - low income weighted average; .W - middle income weighted average.

Source: Expanded Programme on Immunization, WHO.

* two shots only.

[illegible]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 L Uganda		8				13	21	40	
1 L Zaire		18				34	33	36	
1 L Zambia					50				
1 M Zimbabwe		38							
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)	3	6	10	16	26	30	41	46	47
(U)	11	12	13	17	22	25	34	40	46
WITHOUT INDIA (W)	4	5	6	10	21	17	29	34	
2 L Bangladesh	0.1	0.4	1	1	1	2	4	8	
2 L Bhutan	4	11	10	14	8	22	16	27	27
2 L India	3	7	12	18	28	35	45	50	64
2 L Myanmar			1	3	3	3	5	13	
2 L Nepal		1	3	4	6	20	34	40	
2 L Pakistan	2	3	5	15	44	30	56	62	
2 L Sri Lanka	48	49	57	66	65	65	77	78	
3 EAST ASIA (W)	27	25	27	33	36	42	57	58	
(U)	60	51	49	56	61	64	67	71	62
(LW)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(MW)	51	48	52	60	64	68	67	70	
WITHOUT CHINA (W)	27	25	27	33	36	42	57	58	
3 L China								77	
3 M Hong kong	86	90	90	90	91	92	88	86	
3 L Indonesia		0.2	1	4	7	14	46	45	62
3 L Kampuchea									
3 M Korea, Republic of	89	62		78	80	80	80	93	
3 L Lao, PDR									
3 M Malaysia	74	64	61	53	89	87	62	72	
3 M Papua New Guinea	29	32	27	27	32	34	42	46	
3 M Philippines	43	44	50	58	54	61	55	73	
3 M Singapore	83	88	83	88	79	81	94	97	
3 M Thailand	19	31	34	46	53	61	70	47	
3 M Taiwan									
4 EMENA (W)	35	40	53	40	45	46	65	64	
(U)	50	52	50	52	53	63	69	74	
4 L Afghanistan	3	3	5		16	15	11	25	
4 M Algeria		30							
4 M Bahrain	76	61	43		80	64	80	89	
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of	84	84	81			95	79	81	
4 M Greece	90	95			98	96	97	97	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of	38	47	74	34	50	51	79	74	
4 M Iraq	16	16	2	16			91	76	
4 M Israel	88	93	93	88	87	93	93	88	
4 M Jordan	32	87	84	77	41	54	88	89	

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
4 M Kuwait	81	76	88	89	95	99	90	94	
4 M Lebanon			9		4	60	30	91	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic									
4 M Malta									
4 M Morocco		45	44	42	46		53	78	
4 M Oman									
4 M Portugal	73	75	78	79	78	72	81		
4 M Saudi Arabia	50	52	63	68		48	76	89	
4 M Spain						91	87	80	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	13	14	14	20	22	26	86	36	
4 M Tunisia	37	37	52		61	69	72	89	
4 M Turkey	63	69	61	59			45	70	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	1	2	3	4	6	10	11	14	
4 L Yemen, PDR									
5 LAC (W)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(U)	48	47	57	57	65	61	73	70	
5 M Argentina	91	38	94	73	64	69	85		
5 M Bahamas									
5 M Barbados									
5 M Bolivia	14	15	15	10	57	30	31	28	
5 M Brazil	99	99	99	99	89	86	89	90	
5 M Chile	77	96	100	94	96	89	86	95	
5 M Colombia	16	22	27	44	60	62	65	82	
5 M Costa Rica	86	85	78	84	81	75	94	89	
5 M Cuba	99	82	82	94	99	88	99	86	
5 M Dominican Republic	46	42	37	22	99	11		79	
5 M Ecuador	19	19	36	32	36	39	43	51	
5 M El Salvador	42	38	42	20	44	54	70	57	
5 M Guatemala	42	42	45	43	47	21	36	18	
5 L Guyana	42	37	73	59	41	77	67	77	
5 L Haiti	8	3	7	6	12	19		28	
5 M Honduras	31	37	53	51	84	58	63	61	
5 M Jamaica	34	37	68	57	56	58	74	82	
5 M Mexico	91	85	85	88	91	67	96	97	
5 M Nicaragua	21	52	50	75	73	70	89	85	
5 M Panama	45	50	61	60	70	71	71	74	
5 M Paraguay	14	26	39	47	59	97	99	93	
5 M Peru	16	18	21	22	26	47	50	45	
5 M Suriname	24	22	53	83	79	84	80	70	
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	38	55	59	61	66	74	71	80	
5 M Uruguay	59	58	72	77	83	58	83	70	
5 M Venezuela	95	75	76	77	59	59	67	64	

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
6	EASTERN EUROPE (W) (U)	NA 98	NA 95	NA 98	NA 94	NA 96	NA 95	NA 96	NA 98	
6	M Bulgaria		98			99	99	100	100	
6	M Czechoslovakia		95	98	98	98	99	98	98	
6	M GDR		90	96	95	97	93	94	94	
6	M Hungary	98	98	99	98	98	99	99	99	
6	M Poland		95		95	97		99		
6	M Romania					92	90	90		
6	M Yugoslavia		95		85	89	90	89		

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Expanded Programme on Immunization, WHO.

Health 6 : IMMUNIZATION AGAINST MEASLES

[illegible]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 L Uganda			22				17	27	48
1 L Zaire		17	23	24	29	30	41	39	39
1 L Zambia						49			
1 M Zimbabwe			56			62	78	74	73
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)	1	1	2	10	17	15	25	27	
(U)	11	5	7	13	14	23	25	25	44
WITHOUT INDIA (W)	1	1	2	10	17	15	25	27	
2 L Bangladesh		0.3	1	1	1	1	3	6	
2 L Bhutan	21	21	20	21	10	27	15	23	
2 L India		0.1					1	17	44
2 L Myanmar							3	14	
2 L Nepal		2	2	11	24	46	66	0	
2 L Pakistan	1	2	3	19	33	23	41	53	
2 L Sri Lanka					3	20	47	60	
3 EAST ASIA (W)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(U)	42	31	26	22	36	44	47	67	55
(LW)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(MW)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WITHOUT CHINA (W)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3 L China								77	
3 M Hong kong	74				80			85	
3 L Indonesia			0	2	7	16	47	46	55
3 L Kampuchea									
3 M Korea, Republic of	4	5	5			89	89	95	
3 L Lao, PDR									
3 M Malaysia				11	23	20	20	63	
3 M Papua New Guinea				6	21	26	33	37	
3 M Philippines			22	30	47	55	53	68	
3 M Singapore	47	57	78	63	67	73	85	94	
3 M Thailand					6	26	45	34	
3 M Taiwan									
4 EMENA (W)	32	37	40	36	40	42	61	63	
(U)	40	41	36	35	38	44	57	66	
4 L Afghanistan	11	6	8		13	14	14	31	
4 M Algeria		17							
4 M Bahrain	63	43	37		65	50	60	73	
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of	78	65	69			74	78	86	
4 M Greece					75	77	39	81	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of	39	48	55	38	51	51	80	76	
4 M Iraq	35	33	0	5			75	69	
4 M Israel	69	83	88	85	85	85	88	88	
4 M Jordan	29	40	48	46	30	39	81	87	

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
4 M Kuwait	71	66	10	14	7	4	93	95	
4 M Lebanon			1		0	23	30	81	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic									
4 M Malta									
4 M Morocco				35	40		48	76	
4 M Oman									
4 M Portugal	54	70	48	46	47	63	66	74	
4 M Saudi Arabia	8	12	53	65		46	67	80	
4 M Spain						38	79	83	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	13	14	14	18	20	30	63	31	
4 M Tunisia	65	65	43		55	59	67	79	
4 M Turkey	27	52	64	30			34	50	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	2	3	4	5	7	11	13	15	
4 L Yemen, PDR									
5 LAC (W)	40	48	50	47	52	55	54	53	
(U)	38	43	45	47	50	55	53	61	
5 M Argentina	58	73	95	69	66	67	87	81	
5 M Bahamas									
5 M Barbados									
5 M Bolivia	13	17	15	13	20	21	17	33	
5 M Brazil	56	73	68	67	80	63	55	55	
5 M Chile	87	93	95	92	100	92	91	92	
5 M Colombia	13	26	27	43	49	53	56	59	
5 M Costa Rica	60	71	69	82	76	81	55	90	
5 M Cuba	48	49	55	94	82	85	86	100	
5 M Dominican Republic	29	17	24	23	19	24		71	
5 M Ecuador	24	31	44	34	54	54	49	46	
5 M El Salvador	45	44	43	46	41	71	51	48	
5 M Guatemala	23	8	12	9	24	23	47	24	
5 L Guyana			68	44	56	40	42	52	
5 L Haiti					8	21		23	
5 M Honduras	35	38	55	49	44	53	60	57	
5 M Jamaica			12	15	60	64	36	62	
5 M Mexico	35	33	37	23	21	64	60	54	
5 M Nicaragua	15	20	40	38	42	49	61	44	
5 M Panama	47	53	64	60	65	83	73	78	
5 M Paraguay	19	16	26	37	62	46	46	56	
5 M Peru	21	24	28	28	35	53	41	35	
5 M Suriname		39	17	71	79	73	78	70	
5 M Trinidad and Tobago					10	32	42	68	
5 M Uruguay	50	95	52	65	66	59	82	99	
5 M Venezuela	50	43	45	42	41	56	48	57	

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
6	EASTERN EUROPE (W)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	(U)	99	91	98	91	96	95	95	97	
6	M Bulgaria		98			98	99	99	100	
6	M Czechoslovakia		95	99	98	99	98	98	98	
6	M GDR		95	95	97	97	98	99	98	
6	M Hungary	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	
6	M Poland		65		75	95	94	95		
6	M Romania				83		88	81	89	
6	M Yugoslavia		95		95	90	91	92		

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Expanded Programme on Immunization, WHO.

Education 1 : NET ENROLLMENT RATES

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 AFRICA (W)		31.3	35.6	44.6	59.7	55.7	
(U)		38.0	43.4	49.9	57.2	57.5	
(LW)		28.9	32.9	42.2	57.7	53.1	
(MW)		50.5	57.7	63.4	75.0	75.4	
1 M Angola		29.0 *	52.7 *	65.9 *	86.3 *	42.7 *	
1 L Benin		25.0	28.0	40.5	51.0	50.7	
1 M Botswana		41.1 *	51.5 *	59.0	75.9	99.1 *	
1 L Burkina Faso		9.3	9.3	13.4 *	16.6 *	26.8 *	
1 L Burundi		25.6	25.7	14.6	22.2 *	44.4 *	
1 M Cameroon		53.1	62.1	69.5	74.6	78.5	
1 L Cape Verde							
1 L Central African Rep.		37.1	49.0	51.7	56.9	62.0	
1 L Chad		22.9	24.2	25.3	25.8	31.4	
1 L Comoros							
1 M Congo, P.R.		80.4	92.5	112.6	108.9	115.8	
1 M Côte d'Ivoire		42.9 *	47.6 *	52.4 *	70.4 *	66.5 *	
1 L Djibouti							
1 L Equatorial Guinea							
1 L Ethiopia		4.7	9.3 *	15.2 *	28.3 *	26.4 *	
1 M Gabon		92.5	115.7	116.4	111.0	109.5	
1 L Gambia, The							
1 L Ghana		71.2	53.9	58.8	64.2	58.7	
1 L Guinea		28.8 *	28.8 *	26.1 *	30.9 *	24.9 *	
1 L Guinea-Bissau							
1 L Kenya		40.2	49.1	89.6	90.0	87.3	
1 L Lesotho		60.4	60.3	69.1	63.3	69.9	
1 L Liberia		27.2	33.5	37.4	47.6	21.5	
1 L Madagascar		50.3	63.9	76.9	96.5	80.3	
1 L Malawi		34.5 *	25.9	36.3	39.8	41.4	
1 L Mali		18.0 *	14.1	16.7	16.9	14.1	
1 L Mauritania		7.4	10.6	15.3	24.3	33.2	
1 M Mauritius		84.3	84.2	90.6	92.0	91.5	
1 L Mozambique		23.8	28.6	32.2	40.8	50.3 *	
1 L Niger		8.6	13.4 *	18.7 *	24.7 *	26.7 *	
1 L Nigeria		27.6	27.9	40.9	79.5	63.2	
1 L Rwanda		53.3	68.1 *	52.2 *	66.8 *	66.2 *	
1 L Sao Tome and Principe							
1 M Senegal		24.7	25.6	29.8	36.9	43.7	
1 L Sierra Leone		23.0	28.6	32.3	44.8	48.3	
1 L Somalia		3.7	4.6	17.6	18.1	9.6	
1 L Sudan		19.8 *	33.6 *	42.8 *	45.9 *	45.6 *	
1 M Swaziland							
1 L Tanzania		22.8	24.3 *	37.2 *	58.5 *	46.8 *	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 L Togo		44.6	54.7	75.9	81.3	66.8	
1 L Uganda		27.6	29.6	32.2	34.8	48.3	
1 L Zaire		55.3	70.4	72.9	72.2	72.1	
1 L Zambia		63.8 *	83.1 *	86.7 *	76.1 *	82.6 *	
1 M Zimbabwe		85.1 *	76.3 *	72.1 *	84.2 *	121.8 *	
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)		57.7	59.4	63.3	65.4	73.6	
(U)		42.2	42.9	45.5	54.9	61.0	
WITHOUT INDIA (W)		39.0	41.2	47.5	49.8	53.3	
2 L Bangladesh		38.2	39.4	53.9	49.9	47.6	
2 L Bhutan		4.3	4.0	6.0	11.0	18.8 *	
2 L India		63.8	65.3	68.7	70.8	80.8	
2 L Myanmar		47.5	59.4	58.5	63.6	71.2	
2 L Nepal		21.3	22.2	33.9	57.4	66.0	
2 L Pakistan		28.7	31.4	35.7	33.7	42.5	
2 L Sri Lanka		91.7	78.7	62.0	97.9	100.1	
3 EAST ASIA (W)		87.6	83.2	82.4	84.2	95.7	
(U)		76.5	76.2	80.4	86.7	93.1	
(LW)		86.8	81.7	80.7	82.0	95.4	
(MW)		93.3	94.0	95.7	100.2	97.8	
WITHOUT CHINA (W)		78.1	81.4	85.8	97.6	103.5	
3 L China		90.5 *	83.7 *	81.4 *	79.9 *	93.1 *	
3 M Hong kong		78.0	86.7	92.1	95.3	94.4	
3 L Indonesia		64.1 *	72.2 *	78.7 *	97.7 *	111.1 *	
3 L Kampuchea		65.0	24.6	32.1	38.3	82.3	
3 M Korea, Republic of		91.7	94.5	99.5	104.3	93.9	
3 L Lao, PDR		36.3	49.2	57.7	82.7	80.5	
3 M Malaysia		84.7	88.1	94.5	92.6	99.9	
3 M Papua New Guinea		44.5 *	52.3 *	58.0 *	60.7 *	64.6 *	
3 M Philippines		104.2 *	97.8 *	96.4 *	96.1 *	97.0 *	
3 M Singapore		90.8	94.2	99.1	99.4	104.3	
3 M Thailand		91.4 *	94.8 *	94.9 *	106.5 *	103.5 *	
3 M Taiwan							
4 EMENA (W)		62.7	69.1	72.0	74.3	79.1	
(U)		61.0	62.3	70.9	75.1	78.7	
4 L Afghanistan		15.9 *	21.5 *	20.1	33.7 *	20.7 *	
4 M Algeria		52.9	60.1	76.6	81.4	85.6	
4 M Bahrain							
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of		65.5	67.1	72.5	76.8	85.9	
4 M Greece		98.5	97.3	96.9	96.4	89.9	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of		61.1 *	71.2 *	74.4	69.6	82.7	
4 M Iraq		63.9 *	55.4	78.8	99.7	86.4	
4 M Israel		98.9	99.5	98.6	92.4	92.0	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
4 M Jordan		81.0	62.5	78.6	73.0	76.0	
4 M Kuwait		75.0	57.9	62.8	66.4	61.0	
4 M Lebanon		79.0	85.6	74.5	77.2	69.0	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic		56.7	85.7	112.2	108.2	107.1	
4 M Malta							
4 M Morocco		39.8	40.3 *	47.7 *	64.0 *	63.5 *	
4 M Oman			3.0	32.2	50.0	77.0	
4 M Portugal		103.3 *	86.0	90.3	98.5	100.5	
4 M Saudi Arabia		23.4	32.4	42.1	49.7	54.6	
4 M Spain		78.4	88.2	89.8	88.6	91.9	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic		59.3	69.5	87.1	91.2	96.5	
4 M Tunisia		68.7	75.5	79.1	82.9	94.2	
4 M Turkey		65.0	87.3 *	71.7	64.8	75.3	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic		7.5	11.3 *	27.4 *	43.4 *	72.2 *	
4 L Yemen, PDR		25.4 *	50.3 *	75.4 *	69.4 *	71.5 *	
5 LAC (W)		71.5	78.2	83.6	88.7	91.5	
(U)		75.3	78.3	82.1	85.7	88.3	
5 M Argentina		92.6	96.8	97.9	95.1	95.2	
5 M Bahamas							
5 M Barbados							
5 M Bolivia		74.8 *	67.9	78.0	86.6	84.3	
5 M Brazil		65.9 *	73.4 *	80.5 *	88.6 *	90.1 *	
5 M Chile		100.3 *	90.4	92.3	89.6	88.8	
5 M Colombia		65.9 *	79.1 *	87.2 *	81.8	75.9	
5 M Costa Rica		101.4 *	89.0	92.1	89.3	83.9	
5 M Cuba		90.5	94.6	99.5	97.6	93.7	
5 M Dominican Republic		73.3 *	77.3 *	86.2 *	99.9 *	107.3 *	
5 M Ecuador		73.4	78.7	78.2	87.8	88.8	
5 M El Salvador		60.9 *	68.3 *	78.7 *	79.0 *	73.8 *	
5 M Guatemala		43.7 *	50.4 *	54.4 *	60.5 *	65.4 *	
5 L Guyana							
5 L Haiti		29.9 *	33.6 *	39.0 *	36.5	54.7	
5 M Honduras		68.2 *	78.4 *	77.9 *	80.8 *	91.0 *	
5 M Jamaica		88.5	95.2	89.7	94.0	98.5	
5 M Mexico		66.6	77.8	83.3	92.6	100.5	
5 M Nicaragua		53.9 *	64.3 *	66.5 *	77.3 *	84.9 *	
5 M Panama		82.6 *	74.1	87.4	88.5	88.6	
5 M Paraguay		80.0 *	88.4 *	88.8 *	95.2 *	95.2 *	
5 M Peru		70.5	77.7	84.1	86.5	97.5	
5 M Suriname							
5 M Trinidad and Tobago		104.7	95.1	89.7	91.2	88.8	
5 M Uruguay		85.4	82.8	81.2	83.0	91.0	
5 M Venezuela		82.6 *	88.9 *	92.6 *	103.2 *	105.6 *	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)		96.8	89.2	89.5	90.2	90.3	
(U)		97.3	90.0	89.6	90.2	91.0	
6 M Bulgaria		98.7 *	100.1 *	97.0 *	100.0 *	105.7 *	
6 M Czechoslovakia		100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
6 M GDR		105.5 *	73.2	67.5	68.3	67.9	
6 M Hungary		100.0	94.3	95.6	94.0	98.9	
6 M Poland		98.4 *	95.6 *	98.6 *	99.5 *	100.7 *	
6 M Romania		100.1 *	88.0	89.1	91.6	86.5	
6 M Yugoslavia		78.5 *	79.3 *	79.2 *	77.9 *	77.1 *	

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income; LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Lockheed, Verspoor and others. 1990.

* Primary school starts at 7 years old; Figures adjusted accordingly.

Education 2 : GROSS ENROLLMENT RATES

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 AFRICA (W)		38.8	45.4	58.3	78.0	70.4	
(U)		44.4	50.2	62.1	73.0	72.0	
(LW)		36.3	42.6	55.5	75.7	67.7	
(MW)		59.7	69.2	81.2	96.5	91.5	
1 M Angola		41.4	75.3	121.5	158.2	78.4	
1 L Benin		33.7	36.4	50.4	63.5	64.7	
1 M Botswana		61.5	65.0	71.8	92.3	107.9	
1 L Burkina Faso		11.7	12.0	14.7	18.3	28.6	
1 L Burundi		27.1	30.4	22.2	28.6	52.5	
1 M Cameroon		78.1	89.2	97.5	103.5	107.7	
1 L Cape Verde							
1 L Central African Rep.		50.6	63.8	72.7	71.5	76.7	
1 L Chad		32.9	34.7	34.5	35.7	43.5	
1 L Comoros							
1 M Congo, P.R.							
1 M Côte d'Ivoire		48.9	56.5	60.7	74.2	69.6	
1 L Djibouti							
1 L Equatorial Guinea							
1 L Ethiopia		8.6	13.6	20.1	35.1	33.7	
1 M Gabon				102.0	115.0	152.9	
1 L Gambia, The							
1 L Ghana		69.2	62.3	72.0	80.0	76.0	
1 L Guinea		29.3	29.4	27.0	31.4	30.2	
1 L Guinea-Bissau							
1 L Kenya		54.6	62.1	103.9	115.2	98.4	
1 L Lesotho		90.7	87.0	105.6	102.5	113.3	
1 L Liberia		45.7	55.8	40.9	48.6	35.5	
1 L Madagascar		71.9	86.1	97.0	142.7	112.6	
1 L Malawi		42.1	35.8	55.9	60.0	61.7	
1 L Mali		21.9	22.4	24.3	24.8	21.0	
1 L Mauritania		12.1	14.6	20.3	36.6	49.4	
1 M Mauritius		95.0	93.4	107.3	107.9	105.3	
1 L Mozambique		33.0	39.7	82.7	99.2	85.8	
1 L Niger		10.8	14.2	19.7	27.0	27.8	
1 L Nigeria		31.7	36.6	52.6	97.5	77.2	
1 L Rwanda		56.2	69.6	55.0	62.9	62.6	
1 L Sao Tome and Principe							
1 M Senegal		40.0	41.4	41.2	45.9	55.5	
1 L Sierra Leone		29.4	34.8	38.5	51.7	53.2	
1 L Somalia		8.2	8.1	56.0	34.0	20.0	
1 L Sudan		32.1	37.9	46.6	49.9	49.8	
1 M Swaziland							
1 L Tanzania		31.8	34.0	52.6	92.8	72.2	
1 L Togo		61.3	71.0	99.0	121.7	95.4	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 L Uganda		41.5	37.7	44.0	49.5	65.0	
1 L Zaire		72.7	97.9	97.5	94.4	94.2	
1 L Zambia		55.5	89.7	96.6	98.0	106.0	
1 M Zimbabwe		77.8	69.8	69.9	84.9	135.1	
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)		69.9	72.0	76.3	77.9	87.4	
(U)		50.2	55.2	59.7	68.9	74.2	
WITHOUT INDIA (W)		48.3	54.2	62.5	62.0	65.8	
2 L Bangladesh		50.2	54.3	73.4	61.6	60.1	
2 L Bhutan		6.0	5.8	8.6	15.7	26.5	
2 L India		76.9	77.8	80.9	83.3	95.0	
2 L Myanmar		67.9	87.6	84.9	90.9	104.5	
2 L Nepal		25.0	26.2	51.5	88.3	82.2	
2 L Pakistan		33.0	35.8	41.0	39.3	48.2	
2 L Sri Lanka		92.5	99.0	77.4	102.9	103.0	
3 EAST ASIA (W)		100.5	89.9	114.8	110.5	119.6	
(U)		84.4	83.1	90.3	95.3	102.2	
(LW)		101.2	89.0	117.0	111.3	122.5	
(MW)		95.6	96.7	98.5	104.9	99.7	
WITHOUT CHINA (W)		83.5	86.7	90.9	104.7	108.1	
3 L China		105.8	90.9	122.2	112.4	123.5	
3 M Hong kong		99.5	116.6	119.6	106.5	104.5	
3 L Indonesia		71.9	80.0	86.0	107.2	117.6	
3 L Kampuchea		82.1	30.3	39.8	47.4	101.8	
3 M Korea, Republic of		100.7	103.4	106.9	109.9	96.4	
3 L Lao, PDR		41.9	57.0	67.0	94.0	94.0	
3 M Malaysia		86.4	88.7	94.5	92.6	100.2	
3 M Papua New Guinea		43.9	51.6	57.1	58.9	64.0	
3 M Philippines		112.7	108.3	107.1	112.6	106.2	
3 M Singapore		105.3	105.5	109.7	107.7	119.7	
3 M Thailand		78.4	81.4	83.6	98.9	96.1	
3 M Taiwan							
4 EMENA (W)		78.9	83.2	88.5	89.5	95.9	
(U)		70.5	73.8	83.4	87.5	93.2	
4 L Afghanistan		21.7	26.9	24.8	33.7	20.0	
4 M Algeria		67.7	76.1	92.7	94.8	93.0	
4 M Bahrain							
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of		71.7	72.1	75.0	77.8	87.0	
4 M Greece		109.7	107.2	104.4	102.9	104.2	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of		63.4	72.5	93.2	87.2	107.0	
4 M Iraq		73.8	68.8	93.6	114.6	99.9	
4 M Israel		94.7	95.9	96.5	95.0	96.8	
4 M Jordan		94.1	72.0	86.5	81.6	85.4	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
4 M Kuwait		117.2	88.1	92.6	102.1	96.0	
4 M Lebanon		110.6	121.4	106.4	111.4	111.8	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic							
4 M Malta							
4 M Morocco		56.7	51.5	62.0	83.0	77.5	
4 M Oman		0.0	3.3	44.0	59.7	88.5	
4 M Portugal		88.7	94.9	116.8	123.2	123.7	
4 M Saudi Arabia		33.7	45.3	57.5	62.6	69.4	
4 M Spain		115.1	122.8	111.2	109.0	112.9	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic		69.6	77.5	95.6	101.6	108.4	
4 M Tunisia		91.2	100.4	97.4	103.1	116.4	
4 M Turkey		100.8	109.6	107.6	96.4	113.3	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic		9.9	12.4	28.8	45.9	82.3	
4 L Yemen, PDR		20.6	57.1	81.0	65.0	70.2	
5 LAC (W)		98.1	114.8	98.5	106.0	107.5	
(U)		92.2	98.9	97.9	101.6	103.6	
5 M Argentina		101.0	105.4	106.1	106.1	107.4	
5 M Bahamas							
5 M Barbados							
5 M Bolivia		84.0	76.2	84.9	84.3	89.0	
5 M Brazil		107.2	143.1	87.8	98.9	100.9	
5 M Chile		119.0	104.8	112.2	108.8	105.7	
5 M Colombia		87.4	108.4	117.9	128.5	117.2	
5 M Costa Rica		107.6	109.7	107.0	104.8	97.4	
5 M Cuba		127.9	120.9	124.4	108.4	104.4	
5 M Dominican Republic		87.3	98.4	102.2	117.6	126.5	
5 M Ecuador		88.9	96.2	101.0	113.1	112.4	
5 M El Salvador		75.8	84.0	74.4	74.9	75.1	
5 M Guatemala		50.5	58.3	63.2	70.8	76.5	
5 L Guyana							
5 L Haiti		47.9	53.7	62.3	73.6	95.4	
5 M Honduras		77.4	88.2	87.6	92.8	101.9	
5 M Jamaica		108.9	118.8	97.5	100.7	105.6	
5 M Mexico		88.8	99.7	105.0	115.5	118.6	
5 M Nicaragua		67.1	80.0	82.0	99.0	101.5	
5 M Panama		96.8	99.1	113.6	106.2	105.0	
5 M Paraguay		93.7	103.0	99.3	103.7	102.5	
5 M Peru		101.9	106.6	113.5	114.0	122.4	
5 M Suriname							
5 M Trinidad and Tobago		98.5	110.9	105.2	97.6	94.7	
5 M Uruguay		113.4	112.1	106.6	106.4	110.2	
5 M Venezuela		97.2	98.6	99.7	108.7	108.5	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)		98.1	103.8	101.8	99.7	99.6	
(U)		97.6	103.1	101.3	99.2	99.6	
6 M Bulgaria		103.3	100.9	98.8	97.8	102.3	
6 M Czechoslovakia		98.7	96.9	96.4	91.6	98.9	
6 M GDR		67.3	107.4	105.3	107.6	101.7	
6 M Hungary		101.7	97.5	98.7	96.4	98.5	
6 M Poland		104.9	101.3	100.4	99.6	101.1	
6 M Romania		101.6	111.9	107.2	101.6	98.0	
6 M Yugoslavia		105.9	105.7	102.6	99.7	96.9	

Note: U - unweighted; W - weighted; L - low income; M - middle income;
 LW - low income weighted average; MW - middle income weighted average.

Source: Lockheed, Verspoor and others. 1990.

Education 3 : PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES

		1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1	AFRICA (W) (U) (LW) (MW)			50.2	64.3	67.5	67.2	
1	M Angola							
1	L Benin							
1	M Botswana			49.6	81.8	73.3	89.3	
1	L Burkina Faso			49	61.7	74.9	73.8	
1	L Burundi			8.6	45.6	94.3	86.7	
1	M Cameroon							
1	L Cape Verde							
1	L Central African Rep.			29.7	54.3	52.6	16.9	
1	L Chad							
1	L Comoros							
1	M Congo, P.R.			73.4	70.5	74.2	70.7	
1	M Côte d'Ivoire				86.5	96.2	89.5	
1	L Djibouti							
1	L Equatorial Guinea							
1	L Ethiopia					49.8	49.6	
1	M Gabon							
1	L Gambia, The							
1	L Ghana			71.6	76	81.5		
1	L Guinea							
1	L Guinea-Bissau							
1	L Kenya							
1	L Lesotho			21.9	34.1	48.4	51.7	
1	L Liberia							
1	L Madagascar							
1	L Malawi				29.6	34	46.3	
1	L Mali			44.2	57.8	36.4	39.6	
1	L Mauritania							
1	M Mauritius						95.9	
1	L Mozambique							
1	L Niger							
1	L Nigeria							
1	L Rwanda			30	48.3	62.8	61.7	
1	L Sao Tome and Principe							
1	M Senegal			71.1		85.9	82.9	
1	L Sierra Leone							
1	L Somalia							
1	L Sudan							
1	M Swaziland							
1	L Tanzania			58.6	83.8	81.8	80.8	
1	L Togo			68.9	75.9	42.9	59.2	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 L Uganda				77.6	75.7		
1 L Zaire							
1 L Zambia			75.5	80.3	83.5	80.1	
1 M Zimbabwe							
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)				21.2	20.4		
(U)				21.2	20.4		
WITHOUT INDIA (W)				21.2	20.4		
2 L Bangladesh				21.2	20.4		
2 L Bhutan							
2 L India							
2 L Myanmar							
2 L Nepal							
2 L Pakistan							
2 L Sri Lanka							
3 EAST ASIA (W)							
(U)			94.5	76.8	89.6	99.0	
(LW)							
(MW)							
WITHOUT CHINA (W)							
3 L China							
3 M Hong kong					97.7		
3 L Indonesia							
3 L Kampuchea							
3 M Korea, Republic of			95.2	92.4	93.9	99	
3 L Lao, PDR							
3 M Malaysia							
3 M Papua New Guinea							
3 M Philippines							
3 M Singapore			93.7	94.9	90		
3 M Thailand				43	76.7		
3 M Taiwan							
4 EMENA (W)							
(U)			70.6	80.2	75.9	86.5	
4 L Afghanistan							
4 M Algeria			68.7	71.2	76.5	90.2	
4 M Bahrain							
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of			77.9	83.9	85.1	93.4	
4 M Greece							
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of							
4 M Iraq							
4 M Israel							
4 M Jordan			71.4	86.7	97		

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
4 M Kuwait							
4 M Lebanon							
4 M Libyan Arab Republic							
4 M Malta							
4 M Morocco			67.3	79.4	79.9	68.9	
4 M Oman							
4 M Portugal							
4 M Saudi Arabia							
4 M Spain							
4 M Syrian Arab Republic			82.7	79	86.5	93.4	
4 M Tunisia			55.5	80.7	78	77.1	
4 M Turkey						95.9	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic					28.4		
4 L Yemen, PDR							
5 LAC (W)							
(U)			54.2	60.5	59.3	60.0	
5 M Argentina			63.7	65.7			
5 M Bahamas							
5 M Barbados							
5 M Bolivia							
5 M Brazil							
5 M Chile			77.3	66.7			
5 M Colombia							
5 M Costa Rica			70.8	77.1	74.9	80.5	
5 M Cuba							
5 M Dominican Republic							
5 M Ecuador			46.2	57	65.1		
5 M El Salvador			23.9	28.9	59.7		
5 M Guatemala			30.8	32.2	41.3	35.5	
5 L Guyana							
5 L Haiti					31.2	32.1	
5 M Honduras					36.7		
5 M Jamaica				74.5			
5 M Mexico				64.8	65.6	71.4	
5 M Nicaragua			30	28.6	37.5	19.7	
5 M Panama			85.5	75.1	72.8	81.6	
5 M Paraguay							
5 M Peru				65.8	70.2		
5 M Suriname							
5 M Trinidad and Tobago							
5 M Uruguay				88.9	88.1	85.9	
5 M Venezuela			59.5	61.2	68.5	73.1	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)							
(U)							
6 M Bulgaria							
6 M Czechoslovakia							
6 M GDR							
6 M Hungary							
6 M Poland							
6 M Romania							
6 M Yugoslavia							

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Lockheed, Verspoor and others. 1990.

Education 4 : PRIMARY STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

			1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1	AFRICA	(W)		26.8	22.8	20.6	13.2	11.8	
		(U)		31.5	24.8	24.1	16.1	10.7	
		(LW)		21.0	17.4	15.5	7.8	6.8	
		(MW)		45.0	41.8	37.8	33.7	32.7	
1	M	Angola					0.0	0.0	
1	L	Benin		42.2	34.2	6.4	3.4	0.0	
1	M	Botswana		4.4	5.2	5.4	4.7	2.8	
1	L	Burkina Faso		34.6	3.5	7.2	8.4	8.7	
1	L	Burundi		95.7	93.9	92.4	4.3	1.2	
1	M	Cameroon		61.0	53.6	42.9	36.3	33.8	
1	L	Cape Verde							
1	L	Central African Rep.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	L	Chad		12.4	8.0	9.7		5.5	
1	L	Comoros							
1	M	Congo, P.R.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	M	Côte d'Ivoire		27.8	21.8	18.6	14.0	11.2	
1	L	Djibouti							
1	L	Equatorial Guinea							
1	L	Ethiopia		25.2	28.1	28.6	15.6	11.0	
1	M	Gabon		52.8	49.4	45.1	39.0	33.4	
1	L	Gambia, The							
1	L	Ghana			2.1			6.3	
1	L	Guinea		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	L	Guinea-Bissau							
1	L	Kenya		4.1	3.4	0.0			
1	L	Lesotho		95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1	L	Liberia		25.1	34.3	34.6	34.6	33.4	
1	L	Madagascar		27.2	24.4	23.3	12.7	13.2	
1	L	Malawi		76.9	11.2	10.2	6.8	5.5	
1	L	Mali		7.4	5.9	6.0	4.2	4.2	
1	L	Mauritania		0.0	0.0			0.1	
1	M	Mauritius		33.6	29.3	27.8	25.9	23.2	
1	L	Mozambique					0.0	0.0	
1	L	Niger		6.0	6.1	4.6	3.0	2.7	
1	L	Nigeria		76.2	37.7				
1	L	Rwanda				0.0		0.6	
1	L	Sao Tome and Principe							
1	M	Senegal		13.1	12.4	12.3	11.0	8.8	
1	L	Sierra Leone				78.2			
1	L	Somalia		19.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	L	Sudan		2.4	4.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	
1	M	Swaziland							
1	L	Tanzania		7.8	3.3	3.7	0.2	0.3	
1	L	Togo		39.7	33.9	28.6	23.3	23.4	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 L Uganda							
1 L Zaire		90.7					
1 L Zambia			27.4	24.4	0.6	0.3	
1 M Zimbabwe			86.6	86.6	83.5	87.6	
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)							
(U)		6.1	5.8	2.1	5.3	3.4	
WITHOUT INDIA (W)							
2 L Bangladesh		6.1	5.8	4.1	14.6	11.0	
2 L Bhutan							
2 L India							
2 L Myanmar							
2 L Nepal						1.2	
2 L Pakistan				0.0	0.0	0.0	
2 L Sri Lanka					1.3	1.4	
3 EAST ASIA (W)		2.5	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	
(U)		24.5	25.9	22.2	16.5	18.1	
(LW)		1.6	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.3	
(MW)		10.7	11.1	9.6	8.4	8.8	
WITHOUT CHINA (W)		11.4	22.3	18.3	14.5	13.0	
3 L China		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3 M Hong kong		92.4	92.5	93.4	94.2	93.2	
3 L Indonesia		12.0	33.2		20.7	17.3	
3 L Kampuchea		5.4	3.3				
3 M Korea, Republic of		0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	
3 L Lao, PDR		10.6	11.3		0.0	0.0	
3 M Malaysia							
3 M Papua New Guinea		66.3	63.0		2.0		
3 M Philippines		4.5	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	
3 M Singapore		39.8	35.7				
3 M Thailand		13.1	14.2	11.1	8.4	9.0	
3 M Taiwan							
4 EMENA (W)		9.1	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.6	
(U)		10.9	10.1	7.1	8.1	9.3	
4 L Afghanistan		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4 M Algeria		1.9	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	
4 M Bahrain							
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of		12.9	10.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	
4 M Greece		6.4	7.1	7.8	6.4	5.8	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of		6.2	7.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	
4 M Iraq		2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4 M Israel							
4 M Jordan		28.4	30.6	29.8	6.3	7.8	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
4 M Kuwait		8.0	24.0	17.5	16.0	28.3	
4 M Lebanon		61.3	61.9		61.1	68.5	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic		2.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	
4 M Malta							
4 M Morocco		6.4	4.5	4.7	3.0	3.4	
4 M Oman			0.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	
4 M Portugal		5.1	5.3	4.8	7.0	6.7	
4 M Saudi Arabia		6.5	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	
4 M Spain		24.3	27.9	37.1	35.5	34.2	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic		10.2	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.5	
4 M Tunisia		2.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	
4 M Turkey		0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic			4.7	1.0	4.8	7.5	
4 L Yemen, PDR		10.1	3.8				
5 LAC (W)		12.7	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.8	
(U)		13.9	13.6	15.9	17.1	18.4	
5 M Argentina		13.8	15.9	17.3	17.8	18.6	
5 M Bahamas							
5 M Barbados							
5 M Bolivia		25.9	15.8	8.8		7.7	
5 M Brazil		11.0	7.5	12.9	12.8	12.1	
5 M Chile		27.4	22.8	18.3	20.2	31.8	
5 M Colombia		14.0	13.4	15.2	14.5	13.5	
5 M Costa Rica		3.8	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.5	
5 M Cuba							
5 M Dominican Republic		7.3	11.6	12.2	17.8	24.1	
5 M Ecuador		18.4	17.9	16.9	15.9		
5 M El Salvador		4.1	4.8	6.6	7.2	8.1	
5 M Guatemala		19.1	15.5	13.6	14.2	13.7	
5 L Guyana							
5 L Haiti		26.3	37.7	42.5	56.8	58.5	
5 M Honduras		6.6	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	
5 M Jamaica				5.1	3.7		
5 M Mexico		9.5	7.8	6.0	4.9	5.0	
5 M Nicaragua		15.7	15.1	13.3	11.8	13.3	
5 M Panama		5.1	5.4	5.0	6.3	7.5	
5 M Paraguay		10.4	12.9			13.7	
5 M Peru		14.7	14.5	12.9	13.1	14.4	
5 M Suriname							
5 M Trinidad and Tobago				73.7	72.9	72.1	
5 M Uruguay		18.1	18.5	17.2	16.4	15.4	
5 M Venezuela		13.0	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.5	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
(U)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M Bulgaria		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M Czechoslovakia		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M GDR		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M Hungary		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M Poland		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M Romania		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6 M Yugoslavia		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: U - unweighted; W - weighted; L - low income; M - middle income;
 LW - low income weighted average; MW - middle income weighted average.

Source: Lockheed, Verspoor and others. 1990.

Education 5 : STUDENT/SCHOOL RATIOS

			1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1	AFRICA	(W)		190	218	262	310	305	
		(U)		187	217	240	264	284	
		(LW)		188	217	263	312	303	
		(MW)		212	229	257	294	330	
1	M Angola			84	99		213		
1	L Benin			179	173	200	165	165	
1	M Botswana			331	277	388	430	447	
1	L Burkina Faso			150	176	202	224	195	
1	L Burundi				182	216	251	386	
1	M Cameroon			181	227	250	276	289	
1	L Cape Verde								
1	L Central African Rep.			183	220	316	308	310	
1	L Chad			273	230	264		281	
1	L Comoros								
1	M Congo, P.R.			233	268	319	301	297	
1	M Côte d'Ivoire			197	219	232	213	197	
1	L Djibouti								
1	L Equatorial Guinea								
1	L Ethiopia			237	285	293	367	310	
1	M Gabon			132	144	184	172	204	
1	L Gambia, The								
1	L Ghana			136	131	165	177	167	
1	L Guinea			107	96	95	99	120	
1	L Guinea-Bissau								
1	L Kenya			204	234	351	381	365	
1	L Lesotho				131	202	223	270	
1	L Liberia			105	134	136	92		
1	L Madagascar			178	162	151	127	116	
1	L Malawi			135	181	306	352	377	
1	L Mali			200	271	229	243	225	
1	L Mauritania						151	157	
1	M Mauritius			448	501		429	469	
1	L Mozambique			122	121	216	243		
1	L Niger			124	127	119	135	145	
1	L Nigeria			194	236	291	377	365	
1	L Rwanda				210	236	441	523	
1	L Sao Tome and Principe								
1	M Senegal			182			247	254	
1	L Sierra Leone			140	166	187	263		
1	L Somalia			96	163	282	194	162	
1	L Sudan			171	201	249	244	256	
1	M Swaziland								
1	L Tanzania			208	204	275	344	311	
1	L Togo			195	254	259	230	201	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 L Uganda		219	257	278	301		
1 L Zaïre		209	643				
1 L Zambia		205	267	323	372	435	
1 M Zimbabwe		218	194	240	386	527	
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)		129	140	147	151	162	
(U)		123	149	144	161	217	
WITHOUT INDIA (W)		130	141	155	146	154	
2 L Bangladesh		155	182	209	188	202	
2 L Bhutan						454	
2 L India		129	140	145	152	164	
2 L Myanmar		167	183	186	189		
2 L Nepal		68		65	106	153	
2 L Pakistan		96	91	99	92	90	
2 L Sri Lanka				161	237	241	
3 EAST ASIA (W)		124	158	181	195	191	
(U)		298	376	358	408	400	
(LW)		77	116	142	159	160	
(MW)		491	510	499	507	463	
WITHOUT CHINA (W)		336	348	350	328	297	
3 L China		69	110	133	159	161	
3 M Hong kong		351	493	584	675	670	
3 L Indonesia		227	232	244	198	177	
3 L Kampuchea		205	225				
3 M Korea, Republic of		969	958	875	870	747	
3 L Lao, PDR		60	74	85	76	65	
3 M Malaysia			263	296	314	328	
3 M Papua New Guinea		42	119	132	143		
3 M Philippines		166		247	263	270	
3 M Singapore		714	909	821	972	932	
3 M Thailand		178		158		221	
3 M Taiwan							
4 EMENA (W)		257	267	271	281	305	
(U)		254	278	275	313	330	
4 L Afghanistan		188	180	231	294	726	
4 M Algeria		309	309	341	335	305	
4 M Bahrain							
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of		437	441	406	385	441	
4 M Greece		94	96	97	95	102	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of		112	132	122	122	135	
4 M Iraq		214	196	234	231	348	
4 M Israel		318	299	357	389	437	
4 M Jordan		246	308	322	413	442	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
4 M Kuwait		496	755	559	745	577	
4 M Lebanon		142	242		185	157	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic		329	269	278	255		
4 M Malta							
4 M Morocco		797	784	815	944	633	
4 M Oman				273	460	592	
4 M Portugal		51	58	92	99	97	
4 M Saudi Arabia		197	222	194	163	172	
4 M Spain				120		184	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic		153	168	182	199	226	
4 M Tunisia		367	425	406	390	380	
4 M Turkey		131	131	130	124	139	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic		69	110	121	141	169	
4 L Yemen, PDR		168	149	229	297		
5 LAC (W)		124	141	150	154	166	
(U)		153	175	176	183	178	
5 M Argentina		164	171	173	184	222	
5 M Bahamas							
5 M Barbados							
5 M Bolivia		72	83	90		14	
5 M Brazil		80	88	104	112	132	
5 M Chile		212	276	270	273	240	
5 M Colombia		96	121	118	124	119	
5 M Costa Rica		132	140	129	120	117	
5 M Cuba		87	101	121	120	106	
5 M Dominican Republic			147	166	240	194	
5 M Ecuador		119	132	133	133		
5 M El Salvador		141	182	245	261	340	
5 M Guatemala		91	95	103	115	127	
5 L Guyana							
5 L Haiti		149	167	174	195	236	
5 L Honduras		75	93	100	109	117	
5 M Jamaica		463	537	413	399		
5 M Mexico		177	201	206	192	197	
5 M Nicaragua		98	136	148	107	140	
5 M Panama		127	142	152	147	136	
5 M Paraguay		132	141			146	
5 M Peru		103	127	144	152	153	
5 M Suriname							
5 M Trinidad and Tobago		424	451	398	334	337	
5 M Uruguay		146	154	140	144	148	
5 M Venezuela		133	169	177	200	210	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)		201	186	217	246	248	
(U)		208	193	216	248	263	
6 M Bulgaria		233	269	288	311	360	
6 M Czechoslovakia		197	182	202	280	329	
6 M GDR		281	187	189	152	154	
6 M Hungary		236	203	234	323	371	
6 M Poland		195	201	293	331	295	
6 M Romania		195	193	197	225	215	
6 M Yugoslavia		117	113	112	113	120	

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Lockheed, Verspoor and others. 1990.

Education 6 : STUDENT TEACHER RATIOS

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 AFRICA (W)		42	43	43	45	43	
(U)		45	45	46	45	43	
(LW)		42	42	43	45	43	
(MW)		45	45	44	44	42	
1 M Angola		45	44	41	40	39	
1 L Benin		41	41	53	48	33	
1 M Botswana		40	36	33	32	32	
1 L Burkina Faso		47	44	47	54	62	
1 L Burundi		40	37	31	35	56	
1 M Cameroon		48	48	51	52	51	
1 L Cape Verde							
1 L Central African Rep.		54	64	67	60	66	
1 L Chad		83	68	77	64	71	
1 L Comoros							
1 M Congo, P.R.		60	62	59	54	61	
1 M Côte d'Ivoire		47	45	44	39	36	
1 L Djibouti							
1 L Equatorial Guinea							
1 L Ethiopia		41	48	44	64	48	
1 M Gabon		39	46	48	45	46	
1 L Gambia, The							
1 L Ghana		32	30	30	29	23	
1 L Guinea		43	44	40	36	36	
1 L Guinea-Bissau							
1 L Kenya		34	34	33	38	34	
1 L Lesotho		57	46	53	48	52	
1 L Liberia		32	36	38	41	29	
1 L Madagascar		71	65	60	44	38	
1 L Malawi		40	43	61	65	61	
1 L Mali		46	40	41	42	34	
1 L Mauritania		20	24	35	41	51	
1 M Mauritius		34	32	26	20	22	
1 L Mozambique		78	69	85	81	64	
1 L Niger		42	39	39	41	37	
1 L Nigeria		33	34	35	37	44	
1 L Rwanda		67	60	50	59	56	
1 L Sao Tome and Principe							
1 M Senegal		43	45	41	46	46	
1 L Sierra Leone		32	32	32	33	33	
1 L Somalia		26	33	57	33	20	
1 L Sudan		48	47	37	34	35	
1 M Swaziland							
1 L Tanzania		52	47	54	41	34	
1 L Togo		50	58	60	55	46	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
1 L Uganda		35	34	34	34	31	
1 L Zaire		37	43	42	42	41	
1 L Zambia		51	47	48	49	49	
1 M Zimbabwe		40	40	40	44	40	
2 SOUTH ASIA (W)		42	41	43	44	45	
(U)		37	36	39	41	40	
WITHOUT INDIA (W)		43	42	44	45	43	
2 L Bangladesh		45	46	51	54	47	
2 L Bhutan		22	22	26	31	37	
2 L India		42	41	42	43	46	
2 L Myanmar		53	47	52	52	45	
2 L Nepal		25	22	29	38	35	
2 L Pakistan		42	41	40	37	40	
2 L Sri Lanka		33	30	30	31	32	
3 EAST ASIA (W)		32	30	30	28	25	
(U)		35	32	31	30	27	
(LW)		32	29	29	28	25	
(MW)		40	38	35	32	28	
WITHOUT CHINA (W)		41	33	32	32	27	
3 L China		30	29	29	27	25	
3 M Hong kong		29	33	31	30	27	
3 L Indonesia		41	29	29	32	25	
3 L Kampuchea		48	17	22	22	22	
3 M Korea, Republic of		62	57	52	48	38	
3 L Lao, PDR		37	36	27	30	25	
3 M Malaysia		29	31	32	27	24	
3 M Papua New Guinea		19	30	32	31	31	
3 M Philippines		31	29	29	31	31	
3 M Singapore		29	30	30	31	27	
3 M Thailand		35	35	28	23	19	
3 M Taiwan							
4 EMENA (W)		38	35	32	29	27	
(U)		35	32	29	27	26	
4 L Afghanistan		53	41	37	32	37	
4 M Algeria		43	40	41	35	28	
4 M Bahrain							
4 M Egypt, Arab Rep. of		39	38	34	32	30	
4 M Greece		35	31	30	24	23	
4 M Iran, Islamic Rep. of		32	32	29	27	22	
4 M Iraq		22	22	25	28	24	
4 M Israel		20	17	15	14	14	
4 M Jordan		38	39	35	32	31	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
4 M Kuwait		21	21	18	19	18	
4 M Lebanon		23	23	17	18	18	
4 M Libyan Arab Republic		31	28	23	18	19	
4 M Malta							
4 M Morocco		39	34	40	37	28	
4 M Oman		18	18	27	23	27	
4 M Portugal		32	34	20	18	17	
4 M Saudi Arabia		22	24	20	18	16	
4 M Spain		34	34	29	28	25	
4 M Syrian Arab Republic		36	37	34	28	26	
4 M Tunisia		56	47	40	39	32	
4 M Turkey		46	38	32	27	31	
4 M Yemen Arab Republic		56	51	37	39	50	
4 L Yemen, PDR		31	31	34	27	26	
5 LAC (W)		34	33	31	31	28	
(U)		35	35	33	32	30	
5 M Argentina		20	19	18	20	20	
5 M Bahamas							
5 M Barbados							
5 M Bolivia		28	27	22	20	25	
5 M Brazil		28	25	22	26	24	
5 M Chile		37	39	35	34	33	
5 M Colombia		36	38	32	31	30	
5 M Costa Rica		27	30	29	28	31	
5 M Cuba		29	27	23	17	14	
5 M Dominican Republic		53	55	51	50	44	
5 M Ecuador		36	37	38	36	33	
5 M El Salvador		34	37	44	48	42	
5 M Guatemala		33	36	35	34	37	
5 L Guyana							
5 L Haiti		46	47	41	44	38	
5 M Honduras		29	35	35	37	38	
5 M Jamaica		57	47	39	40	35	
5 M Mexico		47	46	45	39	34	
5 M Nicaragua		35	39	40	35	33	
5 M Panama		30	27	27	27	25	
5 M Paraguay		30	32	29	27	25	
5 M Peru		36	35	39	37	35	
5 M Suriname							
5 M Trinidad and Tobago		38	35	31	24	22	
5 M Uruguay		31	29	24	22	25	
5 M Venezuela		34	35	30	27	26	

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	MRE
6 EASTERN EUROPE (W)		25	23	21	20	19	
(U)		24	22	21	20	19	
6 M Bulgaria		23	22	20	19	18	
6 M Czechoslovakia		23	20	20	21	22	
6 M GDR		20	20	20	16	15	
6 M Hungary		23	18	16	15	15	
6 M Poland		28	25	23	21	16	
6 M Romania		23	21	20	21	21	
6 M Yugoslavia		31	27	25	24	24	

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income;
 LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: Lockheed, Verspoor and others. 1990.

Undernutrition 1: Index of Undernutrition

		1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
1	AFRICA					
	(W)	10.13	9.15	11.22	7.54	10.41
	(U)	9.75	7.81	8.91	6.13	6.21
	(LW)	10.44	9.65	11.86	8.29	11.29
	(MW)	7.71	5.22	6.24	1.93	3.88
1	M Angola	19.27	13.61	18.94	7.36	16.38
1	L Benin	12.65	6.10	13.09	11.27	4.66
1	M Botswana	12.97	8.82	8.83	7.23	3.27
1	L Burkina Faso	15.23	15.70	15.92	14.39	12.02
1	L Burundi	-2.64	-0.78	-2.94	1.11	-0.44
1	M Cameroon	10.37	6.05	-0.15	8.21	12.09
1	L Cape Verde	24.83	20.06	7.29	-9.24	-16.77
1	L Central African Republic	5.52	3.66	0.28	5.50	14.74
1	L Chad	-0.81	7.58	23.65	24.41	26.91
1	L Comoros	1.87	5.24	10.42	11.39	9.96
1	M Congo, P.R.	-1.75	3.02	-4.79	-11.33	-17.54
1	M Côte d'Ivoire	-2.14	-3.61	0.0	-10.22	-10.96
1	L Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-
1	L Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
1	L Ethiopia	21.71	26.45	33.33	22.47	31.16
1	M Gabon	19.62	18.10	12.40	2.81	-7.19
1	L Gambia, The	7.83	2.83	11.44	9.49	1.12
1	L Ghana	15.24	3.55	6.00	21.96	25.77
1	L Guinea	16.74	13.30	14.64	21.83	23.69
1	L GuineaBissau	17.33	14.04	18.40	17.47	7.86
1	L Kenya	1.35	3.04	3.89	4.10	2.26
1	L Lesotho	9.42	11.72	10.34	-5.28	-1.39
1	L Liberia	6.74	4.36	2.95	-2.79	-2.87
1	L Madagascar	-8.46	-8.37	-11.16	-9.74	-4.82
1	L Malawi	3.29	-1.74	-6.59	-3.72	-3.31
1	L Mali	20.92	20.84	24.03	26.80	13.51
1	L Mauritania	10.67	13.34	21.42	10.61	1.40
1	M Mauritius	-0.06	-2.02	-15.34	-19.62	-19.87
1	L Mozambique	15.41	11.80	18.74	22.63	32.79
1	L Namibia	16.49	14.04	14.82	16.57	19.84
1	L Niger	15.13	14.38	15.99	-0.54	-0.57
1	L Nigeria	7.43	9.34	12.07	4.47	9.20
1	L Rwanda	28.24	12.56	14.12	13.49	19.22
1	L Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-
1	M Senegal	-4.17	0.84	4.75	-0.88	2.47
1	L Sierra Leone	20.14	14.79	15.77	11.58	17.66
1	L Somalia	6.18	3.73	14.58	9.12	13.09
1	L Sudan	17.55	5.83	11.08	-2.84	7.33

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
1 M Swaziland	9.49	2.35	-6.98	-7.00	-8.23
1 L Tanzania	21.04	18.89	8.03	0.43	3.20
1 L Togo	-3.39	-2.66	9.44	5.30	3.27
1 L Uganda	-1.30	3.88	5.29	7.70	1.46
1 L Zaire	1.50	-2.77	-3.07	4.36	2.58
1 L Zambia	-	-	-	-	-
1 M Zimbabwe	11.92	8.21	14.26	10.57	9.28
2 South Asia (W)	7.35	8.01	12.17	7.97	2.59
(U)	11.80	6.73	9.58	5.88	-0.80
Without India (W)	16.30	9.11	12.08	8.73	4.09
2 L Bangladesh	14.65	11.31	20.88	20.61	16.00
2 L Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-
2 L India	4.48	7.65	12.20	7.71	2.07
2 L Myanmar	11.27	4.57	2.26	-7.84	-20.84
2 L Nepal	13.61	12.09	9.17	9.31	6.69
2 L Pakistan	23.76	11.41	8.84	4.14	3.63
2 L Sri Lanka	3.02	-6.66	4.11	1.38	-12.33
3 East Asia (W)	16.74	12.79	9.28	-1.62	-11.50
(U)	7.96	0.60	1.28	-4.59	-9.87
(LW)	18.00	14.49	11.12	-0.53	-11.62
(MW)	7.19	-0.16	-4.53	-9.39	-10.71
Without China (W)	11.45	1.46	-1.50	-10.33	-11.50
3 L China	18.39	16.27	12.62	1.19	-11.50
3 M Hong Kong	-9.35	-16.69	-14.38	-18.18	-21.88
3 L Indonesia	16.68	3.30	0.16	-12.88	-13.10
3 L Kampuchea	-2.51	-3.63	19.22	17.78	1.78
3 M Korea, Republic of	4.01	-8.61	-18.68	-19.87	-21.11
3 L Lao, PDR	11.89	8.70	18.52	5.63	-3.82
3 M Malaysia	-0.32	-7.28	-12.72	-17.60	-22.91
3 M Papua New Guinea	28.38	23.20	21.32	18.05	18.72
3 M Philippines	14.88	8.93	7.68	-4.23	-3.36
3 M Singapore	0.12	-18.97	-16.90	-15.96	-24.55
3 M Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-
3 M Thailand	5.37	1.34	-2.73	-4.39	-6.82

		1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
4	EMENA (W)	2.19	-2.52	-12.37	-20.20	-26.67
	(U)	5.03	-1.01	-8.39	-17.82	-23.20
	(LW)	-7.28	8.25	7.91	5.78	5.58
	(MW)	-1.87	-3.20	-13.67	-21.87	-28.77
4	L Afghanistan	6.00	7.76	6.22	5.94	6.04
4	M Algeria	29.97	24.28	8.50	-10.35	-2.04
4	M Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-
4	M Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
4	M Egypt, Arab Republic of	4.39	1.56	-6.70	-20.29	-32.09
4	M Greece	-21.96	-29.37	-38.61	-41.47	-46.97
4	M Iran, Islamic Republic of	8.56	5.64	-21.19	-23.30	-38.39
4	M Iraq	10.79	6.37	2.55	-12.91	-25.90
4	M Israel	-8.33	-17.04	-17.99	-15.09	-18.20
4	M Jordan	5.95	-8.48	6.40	-9.73	-21.84
4	M Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
4	M Lebanon	-0.37	-1.69	-4.24	-21.73	-23.67
4	M Libyan Arab Republic	18.41	-6.25	-52.49	-54.25	-52.93
4	M Malta	-17.95	-20.73	-18.34	-20.15	-17.00
4	M Morocco	10.45	-0.82	-6.44	-14.11	-17.96
4	M Oman	-	-	-	-	-
4	M Portugal	-2.73	-22.66	-20.11	-23.92	-27.98
4	M Saudi Arabia	23.43	22.64	18.95	-15.99	-23.64
4	M Spain	-14.73	-17.29	-32.52	-36.00	-38.18
4	M Syrian Arab Republic	11.51	5.85	-1.77	-18.46	-32.54
4	M Tunisia	7.89	4.38	-10.23	-14.98	-23.40
4	M Turkey	-5.51	-13.31	-18.10	-22.96	-26.04
4	M Yemen Arab Republic	17.95	26.57	16.07	8.87	6.99
4	L Yemen, PDR	17.76	12.30	22.30	4.42	1.74
5	LAC (W)	-2.74	-5.54	-7.71	-12.37	-13.88
	(U)	1.31	-2.88	-3.74	-7.42	-9.62
	(LW)	9.87	13.38	13.10	13.71	12.95
	(MW)	-2.98	-5.90	-8.09	-13.03	-14.33
5	M Argentina	-21.14	-27.94	-24.06	-22.51	-20.58
5	M Bahamas	-1.95	-7.87	6.03	-6.03	-12.68
5	M Barbados	-7.03	-18.67	-21.94	-28.58	-30.67
5	M Bolivia	21.81	17.78	15.65	12.90	9.98
5	M Brazil	-0.50	-2.63	-4.11	-10.19	-10.69
5	M Chile	-6.23	-9.58	-3.71	-7.58	-4.68
5	M Colombia	6.31	7.65	-0.22	-7.93	-10.06
5	M Costa Rica	-5.62	-7.19	-14.95	-16.81	-24.80

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
5 M Cuba	-2.79	-13.61	-13.26	-23.34	-34.27
5 M Dominican Republic	17.19	8.53	2.61	-3.77	-9.59
5 M Ecuador	15.27	14.07	10.90	10.58	10.04
5 M El Salvador	18.80	19.86	9.82	4.89	6.17
5 M Guatemala	7.43	3.72	0.47	-0.01	-5.19
5 L Guyana	-0.28	-0.95	-1.22	-6.04	-7.32
5 L Haiti	11.49	15.51	15.21	16.48	15.65
5 M Honduras	13.15	4.01	6.57	3.74	8.03
5 M Jamaica	0.40	-13.37	-19.57	-15.28	-14.23
5 M Mexico	-13.46	-16.34	-22.78	-31.21	-35.50
5 M Nicaragua	-6.56	-7.95	-5.50	-2.73	-10.77
5 M Panama	2.39	-0.40	0.02	-0.89	-4.86
5 M Paraguay	-13.71	-20.55	-15.28	-19.75	-23.16
5 M Peru	1.07	2.17	3.35	8.32	7.94
5 M Suriname	0.58	-3.39	-3.87	-14.77	-20.23
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	-3.20	-5.45	-8.17	-20.63	-25.76
5 M Uruguay	-5.30	-14.56	-8.90	-4.26	-0.17
5 M Venezuela	6.05	2.39	-0.21	-7.50	-2.56
6 Eastern Europe (W)	-24.80	-27.60	-32.72	-36.11	-33.86
(U)	-26.14	-28.93	-33.63	-37.04	-36.46
6 M Bulgaria	-38.08	-39.13	-41.42	-44.87	-44.71
6 M Czechoslovakia	-36.96	-37.34	-37.90	-37.41	-40.79
6 M German Democratic Republic	-22.28	-27.68	-31.50	-38.39	-45.54
6 M Hungary	-20.55	-26.53	-31.69	-33.71	-35.05
6 M Poland	-23.23	-27.15	-31.91	-33.55	-24.84
6 M Romania	-12.38	-14.09	-23.16	-28.01	-26.19
6 M Yugoslavia	-29.47	-30.57	-37.86	-43.31	-38.12

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income; LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: World Bank Economic and Social Database.

**Undernutrition 2: Index of Undernutrition
Summary Table**

	Number	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	111	8.21	6.07	4.85	-2.16	-7.55
Low Income	45	12.92	11.4	11.59	3.97	-2.71
Middle Income	66	-3.37	-7.23	-12.14	-17.48	-19.59
AFRICA	41	10.13	9.15	11.22	7.54	10.41
Low Income	31	10.44	9.65	11.86	8.29	11.29
Middle Income	10	7.71	5.22	6.24	1.93	3.88
EAST ASIA	11	16.74	12.79	9.28	-1.62	-11.50
Low Income	4	18.00	14.49	11.12	-0.53	-11.62
Low Income Without China	3	11.45	1.46	-1.50	-10.33	-11.50
Middle Income	7	7.19	-0.16	-4.53	-9.39	-10.71
SOUTH ASIA	6	7.35	8.01	12.17	7.97	2.59
Low Income	6	7.35	6.75	9.58	5.88	-0.80
Low Income Without India	5	16.30	9.11	12.08	8.73	4.09
EMENA	20	2.19	-2.52	-12.37	-20.20	-26.67
Low Income	2	-7.28	8.25	7.91	5.78	5.58
Middle Income	18	-1.87	-3.20	-13.67	-21.87	-28.77
EASTERN EUROPE	7	-24.80	-27.60	-32.72	-36.11	-33.87
Middle Income	7	-26.14	-28.93	-33.63	-37.04	-36.46
LAC	26	-2.74	-5.54	-7.71	-12.57	-13.88
Low Income	2	9.87	13.38	13.10	13.71	12.95
Middle Income	24	-2.98	-5.90	-8.09	-13.03	-14.33

Note: Includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Source: Previous table.

Consumption 1: Growth in Per Capita Private Consumption

		1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-87	1985-88
1 AFRICA	(W)	3.3	-2.3	5.7	1.3	-7.9	-2.8	-3.3
	(U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(LW)	1.8	-3.1	6.7	0.7	-9.0	-2.9	-2.5
	(MW)	15.1	3.2	-1.1	5.2	-0.03	-2.4	-9.8
1 M Angola		26.26	-2.13	-48.68	-10.18	1.66	-	-
1 L Benin		11.98	0.89	-10.98	3.69	6.13	-5.51	-3.38
1 M Botswana		2.49	46.26	16.00	37.51	4.39	-	-
1 L Burkina Faso		-	0.54	-9.58	25.70	-8.92	3.04	3.87
1 L Burundi		-3.62	26.10	22.06	7.83	9.52	-17.32	-14.08
1 M Cameroon		0.59	-9.06	3.97	37.25	4.42	5.65	-6.19
1 L Cape Verde		-	-	-	54.90	-	-	-
1 L Central African Republic		-14.12	24.83	-0.75	18.02	-15.78	6.95	5.36
1 L Chad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Comoros		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 M Congo, P.R.		1.03	3.72	-17.42	4.14	36.48	-	-
1 M Côte d'Ivoire		17.00	19.32	14.15	-7.57	6.80	-8.06	-24.98
1 L Djibouti		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Equatorial Guinea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Ethiopia		11.35	8.56	-2.76	3.71	-12.04	-	-
1 M Gabon		23.19	7.74	1.62	23.38	-16.57	-20.58	-31.77
1 L Gambia, The		22.39	-0.31	3.38	-12.24	-	-	-
1 L Ghana		-7.81	2.47	-12.07	0.56	-16.34	-1.43	3.44
1 L Guinea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Guinea-Bissau		-	-	-10.92	-37.85	39.53	0.14	1.66
1 L Kenya		7.96	-18.78	44.49	0.46	12.13	15.36	16.11
1 L Lesotho		30.25	14.58	63.52	10.17	-	-	-
1 L Liberia		-6.54	-22.86	16.39	-6.06	-13.02	-	-
1 L Madagascar		-12.68	10.40	-11.20	-9.92	-16.39	-1.03	-8.24
1 L Malawi		4.08	-3.78	17.32	1.03	-4.24	-5.45	7.30
1 L Mali		-2.62	6.92	17.14	15.23	6.44	0.26	-2.40
1 L Mauritania		11.14	10.16	-8.36	-6.48	17.52	-2.62	1.59
1 M Mauritius		16.42	-10.75	57.67	10.14	2.66	19.34	29.89
1 L Mozambique		-	-	-	-	-22.55	7.26	4.40
1 L Namibia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Niger		25.90	-17.82	-27.20	26.68	-19.46	-8.10	-6.30
1 L Nigeria		-7.14	-5.45	7.67	1.57	-3.65	-14.14	-12.58
1 L Rwanda		-22.87	35.25	-18.10	29.34	-7.92	-3.32	-7.50
1 L Sao Tome and Principe		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 M Senegal		21.35	-9.95	-5.17	-1.80	2.86	-3.11	-2.59
1 L Sierra Leone		-	-	-	-	-14.23	-1.47	-
1 L Somalia		-20.72	7.21	-7.92	21.00	-2.47	-1.46	-8.39
1 L Sudan		-2.47	-33.10	28.96	7.93	14.47	2.63	-5.27

		1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-87	1985-88
1 M Swaziland		51.55	65.67	-3.46	24.20	-	-	-
1 L Tanzania		-	-	-	-	-21.26	6.08	1.93
1 L Togo		13.65	31.77	-47.84	44.28	10.50	2.10	1.61
1 L Uganda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Zaire		27.02	-12.29	12.28	-34.37	-29.05	2.94	5.18
1 L Zambia		9.34	4.51	-1.86	-19.96	-6.31	11.52	28.75
1 M Zimbabwe		-	9.31	23.21	-5.55	-24.77	-5.33	-3.14
2 South Asia	(W)	3.3	8.0	1.8	11.2	9.3	3.9	15.8
	(U)							
Without India	(W)	7.7	15.5	-7.4	13.5	8.4	-3.3	0.9
2 L Bangladesh		10.11	3.03	-12.67	10.37	-1.39	-1.39	-1.10
2 L Bhutan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 L India		1.91	5.72	-0.08	10.46	9.56	6.34	19.74
2 L Myanmar		7.89	1.53	-9.96	12.07	19.07	-7.91	-
2 L Nepal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 L Pakistan		8.18	35.39	-3.29	19.24	10.85	-4.11	2.85
2 L Sri Lanka		-7.37	15.36	7.03	2.77	30.44	-0.10	-
3 East Asia	(W)	5.4	23.9	13.2	21.1	30.3	8.0	17.0
	(U)							
	(LW)	4.2	24.5	12.4	20.5	33.2	8.1	17.2
	(MW)	13.5	20.5	18.4	24.6	12.3	7.1	15.1
Without China	(W)	9.3	19.6	19.6	26.2	21.3	6.7	12.1
3 L China		4.15	25.32	11.11	19.37	33.43	8.4	18.6
3 M Hong Kong		16.31	46.66	25.40	60.37	24.65	16.98	26.0
3 L Indonesia		4.55	18.49	21.06	28.04	32.02	6.23	8.61
3 L Kampuchea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 M Korea, Republic of		11.62	35.70	28.76	27.39	30.15	14.71	24.57
3 L Lao, PDR		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 M Malaysia		9.43	2.59	16.60	42.81	5.20	-12.85	-1.47
3 M Papua New Guinea		-	23.10	-7.43	12.88	-4.99	-0.45	-1.57
3 M Philippines		10.33	4.44	9.20	11.60	-1.83	1.84	5.52
3 M Singapore		2.66	42.28	36.14	24.92	11.90	11.84	25.24
3 M Taiwan		30.49	28.15	37.35	34.47	25.31	16.14	29.8
3 M Thailand		13.20	21.73	24.00	10.61	8.92	17.67	-

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-87	1985-88
4 EMENA (W) (U)	21.7	25.4	30.3	14.9	6.2	2.1	2.8
4 L Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Algeria	0.71	-9.19	50.37	24.39	15.3	-19.25	-22.00
4 M Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-21.5	-3.7	5.85
4 M Cyprus	-	-	-	65.89	27.15	5.08	-15.27
4 M Egypt, Arab Republic of	-	-	-	47.93	10.25	-2.44	-3.44
4 M Greece	39.92	36.15	25.42	11.40	9.87	-0.06	1.71
4 M Iran, Islamic Republic of	22.95	47.87	24.49	-4.38	12.74	-	-
4 M Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Israel	30.89	13.79	16.80	5.27	10.84	19.44	21.75
4 M Jordan	-	-	-5.95	41.32	16.35	-6.45	-11.84
4 M Kuwait	-	-	2.64	55.23	-27.79	-	-
4 M Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Libyan Arab Republic	-	-	193.51	148.22	28.30	-	-
4 M Malta	19.71	67.83	17.77	31.85	24.48	3.45	13.79
4 M Morocco	0.43	14.99	5.76	20.13	-6.76	2.46	6.58
4 M Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Portugal	26.87	45.10	42.05	-1.12	-2.92	13.44	20.34
4 M Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Spain	42.47	26.93	24.70	4.63	-1.05	8.34	12.74
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	-	-1.52	85.87	14.18	-3.69	-16.86	-14.70
4 M Tunisia	-	12.08	44.54	25.96	10.26	-2.55	-3.63
4 M Turkey	9.40	13.83	21.61	0.41	6.20	11.85	11.82
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	61.17	30.74	6.88	9.28	-0.74
4 L Yemen, PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 LAC (W)	10.7	21.2	21.1	18.3	-9.6	3.5	2.6
(U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(LW)	-12.5	-7.9	3.1	18.3	-14.4	4.5	3.0
(MW)	11.2	21.8	21.4	18.3	-9.4	3.4	2.5
5 M Argentina	20.30	8.47	10.15	5.35	-19.25	5.81	0.58
5 M Bahamas	-	-	-	-	21.79	2.37	-
5 M Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 M Bolivia	11.51	3.96	7.51	8.51	-20.35	-2.52	-8.04
5 M Brazil	5.89	31.68	40.26	26.26	-9.53	8.39	8.12
5 M Chile	1.08	12.84	-24.30	32.03	-13.47	6.22	14.46

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-87	1985-88
5 M Colombia	11.77	19.00	14.88	17.16	-1.00	2.99	2.52
5 M Costa Rica	9.74	13.03	4.24	14.42	-12.95	5.19	4.59
5 M Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 M Dominican Republic	4.02	48.53	25.28	14.43	-9.34	-0.09	-4.23
5 M Ecuador	-	8.98	22.23	22.81	-3.41	-1.31	-1.39
5 M El Salvador	16.13	2.98	8.00	-3.75	-14.40	-3.02	-3.50
5 M Guatemala	10.40	10.28	10.67	13.57	-15.13	-1.52	-0.38
5 L Guyana	-15.21	32.37	13.45	-6.07	2.88	3.35	10.43
5 L Haiti	-12.02	-13.94	1.54	21.74	-16.74	4.59	2.09
5 M Honduras	8.59	3.40	-0.84	20.66	-14.46	0.60	12.62
5 M Jamaica	6.38	10.44	12.59	-27.34	3.84	4.96	-
5 M Mexico	13.83	16.32	13.48	18.74	-4.97	-6.26	-6.33
5 M Nicaragua	36.86	0.73	6.94	-18.71	-50.27	-	-
5 M Panama	24.84	11.98	3.75	16.11	12.75	-	-
5 M Paraguay	18.17	8.87	19.35	46.00	-5.67	0.65	0.07
5 M Peru	29.45	30.23	7.70	-11.28	-10.00	20.36	3.93
5 M Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	27.60	9.61	18.45	55.29	-13.92	-33.48	-45.12
5 M Uruguay	-16.34	33.76	2.81	11.90	-23.32	21.41	18.97
5 M Venezuela	-	-	-	19.32	-12.92	-5.15	-
6 Eastern Europe (W) (U)	24.3	66.9	29.7	18.8	-4.7	5.5	3.6
6 M Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M German Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M Hungary	-	-	24.23	11.86	9.58	5.25	0.02
6 M Poland	-	-	-	-	-7.24	5.94	8.44
6 M Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M Yugoslavia	24.34	66.93	32.45	22.12	-7.18	4.79	-2.61

Note: U = unweighted; W = weighted; L = low income; M = middle income; LW = low income weighted average; MW = middle income weighted average.

Source: World Bank Economic and Social Database

Consumption 2: Growth in Per Capita Private Consumption
Summary Table

	Number	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-88
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	60	6.0	17.0	10.1	15.6	14.6	12.4
Low Income	24	3.4	15.4	6.7	14.9	19.2	14.4
Middle Income	36	14.6	22.2	21.7	17.9	-0.4	6.0
AFRICA	22	1.1	-4.7	8.4	0.7	-5.6	-4.4
Low Income	17	-0.1	-5.2	8.6	-0.5	-6.7	-3.5
Middle Income	5	11.9	0.1	7.4	11.6	4.1	-11.8
EAST ASIA	9	5.4	24.0	13.2	21.1	30.4	17.0
Low Income	2	4.2	24.5	12.4	20.5	33.2	17.2
Low Income Without China	1	4.6	18.5	21.1	28.0	32.0	8.6
Middle Income	7	13.5	20.4	18.9	26.9	12.6	15.4
SOUTH ASIA	3	3.3	8.1	-1.7	11.3	8.5	15.8
Low Income	3	3.3	8.1	-1.7	11.3	8.5	15.8
Low Income Without India	2	9.2	18.4	-8.2	14.7	4.5	0.9
EMENA	8	21.5	19.2	25.4	8.1	3.7	6.6
Middle Income	8	21.5	19.2	25.4	8.1	3.7	6.6
EASTERN EUROPE	1	24.3	66.9	32.5	22.1	-7.2	-2.6
Middle Income	1	24.3	66.9	32.5	22.1	-7.2	-2.6
LAC	17	10.4	21.8	21.3	18.8	-9.5	2.7
Low Income	2	-12.5	-7.9	3.1	18.3	-14.4	3.0
Middle Income	15	10.9	22.4	21.7	18.8	-9.4	2.7

Note: Includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Source: Previous table.

**Consumption 3: Index of Per Capita Private Consumption
(1980=100)**

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
1 Africa (W)	101	102	99	101	100	92	89
(LW)	101	101	97	102	100	91	89
(MW)	101	111	111	98	100	100	88
1 M Angola	176	222	217	111	100	101	-
1 L Benin	96	107	108	97	100	106	103
1 M Botswana	42	43	62	73	100	104	-
1 L Burkina Faso	-	88	88	80	100	91	95
1 L Burundi	63	60	76	93	100	110	94
1 M Cameroon	77	77	70	73	100	104	98
1 L Cape Verde	-	-	-	75	100	-	-
1 L Central African Republic	80	68	85	85	100	84	89
1 L Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 M Congo, P.R.	111	112	116	100	136	-	-
1 M Côte d'Ivoire	68	79	95	108	100	107	80
1 L Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Ethiopia	82	91	99	96	100	88	-
1 M Gabon	60	74	80	81	100	83	57
1 L Gambia, The	90	111	111	114	100	-	-
1 L Ghana	120	110	113	99	100	84	87
1 L Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Guinea-Bissau	-	-	181	161	100	140	142
1 L Kenya	79	85	69	100	100	88	102
1 L Lesotho	37	48	56	91	100	-	-
1 L Liberia	127	119	92	106	100	87	-
1 L Madagascar	130	113	125	111	100	84	77
1 L Malawi	84	88	84	99	100	96	103
1 L Mali	71	69	74	87	100	106	104
1 L Mauritania	95	106	117	107	100	118	119
1 M Mauritius	55	65	58	91	100	103	133
1 L Mozambique	-	-	-	-	100	77	81
1 L Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Niger	105	132	108	79	100	81	75
1 L Nigeria	104	97	91	99	100	95	84
1 L Rwanda	91	70	94	77	100	92	85
1 L Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 M Senegal	98	119	107	102	100	103	100
1 L Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	100	86	85*
1 L Somalia	106	84	90	8	100	98	90
1 L Sudan	110	107	72	93	100	115	108

		1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
1 M Swaziland		33	50	83	100	-	-	-
1 L Tanzania		-	-	-	-	100	79	80
1 L Togo		87	101	133	69	100	111	112
1 L Uganda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 L Zaire		122	155	136	152	100	71	75
1 L Zambia		111	122	127	125	100	94	121
1 M Zimbabwe		-	79	86	106	100	75	73
2 South Asia	(W)	83	86	92	90	100	109	126
	(U)							
Without India	(W)	79	85	96	68	100	108	106
2 L Bangladesh		91	101	104	91	100	99	98
2 L Bhutan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 L India		84	86	91	91	100	110	131
2 L Myanmar		91	98	99	89	100	119	110*
2 L Nepal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 L Pakistan		59	64	88	84	100	111	114
2 L Sri Lanka		85	79	91	97	100	130	180*
3 East Asia	(W)	46	59	73	83	100	130	153
	(U)							
	(LW)	57	59	74	83	100	133	156
	(MW)	52	58	69	81	100	112	130
Without China	(W)	52	57	67	80	100	121	136
3 L China		58	60	75	84	100	133	158
3 M Hong Kong		29	34	50	62	100	125	158
3 L Indonesia		52	54	65	78	100	132	143
3 L Kampuchea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 M Korea, Republic of		40	45	61	79	100	130	162
3 L Lao, PDR		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 M Malaysia		54	59	60	70	100	105	104
3 M Papua New Guinea		-	78	96	89	100	95	94
3 M Philippines		71	79	82	90	100	98	104
3 M Singapore		40	41	59	80	100	112	140
3 M Taiwan		32	42	54	74	100	125	163
3 M Thailand		52	59	72	81	100	117	130

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
4 EMENA (W)	52	61	74	89	100	106	108
(U)							
4 L Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Algeria	59	59	54	80	100	115	90
4 M Bahrain	-	-	-	-	100	79	83
4 M Cyprus	-	-	-	60.28	100	127	147
4 M Egypt, Arab Republic of	-	-	-	68	100	110	106
4 M Greece	38	53	72	90	100	110	112
4 M Iran, Islamic Republic of	46	57	84	105	100	113	-
4 M Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Israel	55	71	81	95	100	111	135
4 M Jordan	-	-	75	71	100	116	103
4 M Kuwait	-	-	63	64	100	72	-
4 M Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Libyan Arab Republic	-	11	31	78	100	-	-
4 M Malta	32	38	64	76	100	125	141
4 M Morocco	68	69	79	83	100	93	99
4 M Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Portugal	39	49	71	101	100	97	117
4 M Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	-	48	47	88	100	96	82
4 M Tunisia	-	49	55	79	100	110	106
4 M Turkey	66	72	82	100	100	106	119
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	47	76	100	107	106
4 L Yemen, P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 LAC (W)	56	61	73	86	100	90	93
(U)							
(LW)	104	91	83	85	100	86	88
(MW)	54	61	72	86	100	91	93
5 M Argentina	66	79	86	94	100	80	81
5 M Bahamas	-	-	-	-	100	122	125*
5 M Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 M Bolivia	73	83	86	92	100	80	73
5 M Brazil	41	43	57	79	100	91	98
5 M Chile	88	89	100	76	100	87	99
5 M Colombia	56	62	74	85	100	99	102
5 M Costa Rica	68	74	84	87	100	87	91
5 M Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
5 M Dominican Republic	45	47	70	87	100	91	87
5 M Ecuador	-	61	67	81	100	97	95
5 M El Salvador	80	93	96	104	100	86	63
5 M Guatemala	65	72	80	88	100	85	85
5 L Guyana	83	71	94	107	100	103	114
5 L Haiti	107	94	81	82	100	83	85
5 M Honduras	74	80	84	83	100	86	96
5 M Jamaica	104	111	122	138	100	104	109
5 M Mexico	56	64	74	84	100	95	89
5 M Nicaragua	83	114	115	123	100	50	-
5 M Panama	59	74	83	86	100	113	-
5 M Paraguay	45	53	57	69	100	94	94
5 M Peru	62	80	105	113	100	90	94
5 M Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	39	50	54	64	100	86	47
5 M Uruguay	78	65	87	100	77	91	-
5 M Venezuela	-	-	-	84	100	87	83*
6 Eastern Europe (W) (U)	30	37	65	84	100	95	99
6 M Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M German Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M Hungary	-	-	72	89	100	110	110
6 M Poland	-	-	-	-	100	93	101
6 M Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 M Yugoslavia	30	37	62	82	100	93	90

Note: U - unweighted; W - weighted; L - low income; M - middle income; LW - low income weighted average; MW - middle income weighted average.

*1987 data

Source: World Bank Economic and Social Database

Consumption 4: Index of Per Capita Private Consumption
Summary Table

	Number	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	60	67	70	80	87	100	115	130
Low Income	24	71	73	83	88	100	119	137
Middle Income	36	53	60	72	86	100	100	107
AFRICA	22	101	102	96	102	100	94	90
Low Income	17	104	104	97	104	100	93	90
Middle Income	5	78	87	86	92	100	104	92
EAST ASIA	9	56	59	73	83	100	130	153
Low Income	2	57	59	74	83	100	133	156
Low Income Without China	1	52	54	65	78	100	132	143
Middle Income	7	52	58	68	81	100	113	131
SOUTH ASIA	3	83	85	92	90	100	109	126
Low Income	3	83	85	92	90	100	109	126
Low Income Without India	2	76	83	96	87	100	105	107
ENENA	8	53	63	75	93	100	104	110
Middle Income	8	53	63	75	93	100	104	110
EASTERN EUROPE	1	30	37	62	82	100	93	90
Middle Income	1	30	37	62	82	100	93	90
LAC	17	55	60	72	85	100	91	93
Low Income	2	104	91	83	85	100	86	80
Middle Income	15	54	60	72	85	100	91	93

Note: Includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Source: Previous table.

Expenditure 1: Education Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure

	1975	1980	1985
1 AFRICA	15.25	16.00	14.01
(L)	15.16	14.69	12.54
(M)	15.72	18.80	17.53
1 M Angola	-	-	-
1 L Benin	-	-	-
1 M Botswana	16.22	22.18	17.69
1 L Burkina Faso	17.12	15.48	19.05
1 L Burundi	14.29	-	-
1 M Cameroon	-	12.37	14.35
1 L Cape Verde	-	-	-
1 L Central African Republic	-	-	-
1 L Chad	14.44	-	-
1 L Comoros	-	-	-
1 M Congo, P.R.	-	-	-
1 M Côte d'Ivoire	-	16.34	-
1 L Djibouti	-	-	-
1 L Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-
1 L Ethiopia	15.61	9.28	9.82
1 M Gabon	-	-	-
1 L Gambia, The	9.21	12.30	-
1 L Ghana	20.59	21.98	18.00
1 L Guinea	-	-	-
1 L Guinea-Bissau	-	-	10.16
1 L Kenya	24.00	19.60	19.75
1 L Lesotho	27.51	-	-
1 L Liberia	12.76	11.92	-
1 L Madagascar	-	-	-
1 L Malawi	9.36	8.98	11.03
1 L Mali	-	15.67	9.05
1 L Mauritania	-	-	-
1 M Mauritius	11.67	17.63	14.31
1 L Mozambique	-	-	-
1 L Namibia	-	-	-
1 L Niger	-	18.02	-
1 L Nigeria	15.49	-	8.62
1 L Rwanda	21.85	18.83	-
1 L Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-
1 M Senegal	18.94	23.03	-
1 L Sierra Leone	12.61	-	-
1 L Somalia	12.03	-	-
1 L Sudan	4.92	9.82	-
1 M Swaziland	16.04	24.57	20.30

	1975	1980	1985
1 L Tanzania	12.46	13.33	8.28
1 L Togo	-	-	11.69
1 L Uganda	14.42	14.93	12.74
1 L Zaire	15.53	18.88	-
1 L Zambia	13.86	11.37	12.29
1 M Zimbabwe	-	15.51	21.02
2 South Asia	8.29	7.21	7.94
(L)	8.29	7.21	7.94
2 L Bangladesh	11.91	11.49	10.59
2 L Bhutan	-	-	-
2 L India	2.27	1.92	1.87
2 L Myanmar	13.55	10.56	11.74
2 L Nepal	10.36	9.90	12.07
2 L Pakistan	1.11	2.69	3.16
2 L Sri Lanka	10.54	6.71	8.22
3 East Asia	16.23	15.39	17.85
(L)	8.87	8.31	10.42
(M)	17.45	16.57	19.34
3 L China	-	-	-
3 M Hong Kong	-	-	-
3 L Indonesia	8.87	8.31	10.42
3 L Kampuchea	-	-	-
3 M Korea, Republic of	13.99	17.11	18.44
3 L Lao, PDR	-	-	-
3 M Malaysia	22.77	18.34	-
3 M Papua New Guinea	15.39	16.53	17.01
3 M Philippines	12.18	12.97	20.12
3 M Singapore	20.24	14.62	21.59
3 M Taiwan	-	-	-
3 M Thailand	20.13	19.84	19.53

	1975	1980	1985
4 EMENA	10.22	11.38	11.43
(M)	10.22	11.38	11.43
4 L Afghanistan	-	-	-
4 M Algeria	-	-	-
4 M Bahrain	8.99	10.75	10.19
4 M Cyprus	11.27	10.85	10.98
4 M Egypt, Arab Republic of	9.00	-	11.28
4 M Greece	8.39	9.97	-
4 M Iran, Islamic Republic of	7.81	21.33	16.90
4 M Iraq	-	-	-
4 M Israel	7.55	9.85	6.97
4 M Jordan	9.10	-	12.23
4 M Kuwait	-	9.22	11.60
4 M Lebanon	-	-	-
4 M Libyan Arab Republic	-	-	-
4 M Malta	8.53	8.12	7.79
4 M Morocco	14.90	17.30	16.65
4 M Oman	2.02	4.76	7.68
4 M Portugal	10.69	11.16	8.56
4 M Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
4 M Spain	7.83	8.03	5.58
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	7.79	5.50	-
4 M Tunisia	12.11	17.05	14.34
4 M Turkey	23.12	14.20	9.95
4 M Yemen Ara' Republic	5.42	12.61	20.81
4 L Yemen, PD	-	-	-
5 LAC	17.40	14.97	14.41
(L)	9.83	10.51	-
(M)	17.82	15.23	14.41
5 M Argentina	-	0.00*	6.04
5 M Bahamas	24.58	21.26	19.05
5 M Barbados	25.21	19.78	18.67
5 M Bolivia	-	-	-
5 M Brazil	0.00*	0.00*	2.96
5 M Chile	12.09	14.51	13.18
5 M Colombia	-	-	-
5 M Costa Rica	28.78	24.58	18.75
5 M Cuba	-	-	-
5 M Dominican Republic	10.34	12.58	-
5 M Ecuador	27.06	34.71	24.45

	1975	1980	1985
5 M El Salvador	-	-	-
5 M Guatemala	-	-	-
5 L Guyana	9.83	10.51	-
5 L Haiti	-	-	-
5 M Honduras	21.33	-	-
5 M Jamaica	19.33	-	-
5 M Mexico	18.52	18.00	11.55
5 M Nicaragua	14.72	11.59	-
5 M Panama	16.88	13.37	15.95
5 M Paraguay	13.34	12.88	-
5 M Peru	20.56	15.59	16.16
5 M Suriname	16.29	-	-
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	-	11.58	-
5 M Uruguay	11.45	8.83	6.42
5 M Venezuela	16.49	19.92	19.70
6 Eastern Europe	1.11	1.50	1.13
(M)	1.11	1.50	1.13
6 M Bulgaria	-	-	-
6 M Czechoslovakia	-	-	-
6 M German Democratic Republic	-	-	-
6 M Hungary	-	-	1.60
6 M Poland	-	-	-
6 M Romania	2.21	3.01	1.80
6 M Yugoslavia	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*

Note: The Regional averages are only for the group of countries that have data for that year; L - low income; M - middle income.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics; Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

**Expenditure 2: Education Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure
Summary Table**

	Number	1975	1980	1985
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	49	13.65	13.70	13.01
Low Income	15	12.40	11.10	11.27
Middle Income	34	14.20	14.85	13.78
AFRICA	11	15.58	16.30	14.84
Low Income	8	15.93	14.37	13.87
Middle Income	3	14.64	21.46	17.43
EAST ASIA	6	15.14	14.90	17.85
Low Income	1	8.87	8.31	10.42
Middle Income	5	16.39	16.21	19.34
SOUTH ASIA	6	8.29	7.21	7.94
Low Income	6	8.29	7.21	7.94
EMENA	12	10.77	12.17	11.37
Middle Income	12	10.77	12.17	11.37
EASTERN EUROPE	2	1.11	1.50	0.90
Middle Income	2	1.11	1.50	0.90
LAC	12	18.78	17.53	15.11
Middle Income	12	18.78	17.53	15.11

Note: Includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics: Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

Expenditure 3: Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure

	1975	1980	1985
1 AFRICA	5.60	4.99	5.00
(L)	5.60	4.99	5.00
(M)	6.72	5.60	6.35
1 M Angola	-	-	-
1 L Benin	-	-	-
1 M Botswana	6.34	5.38	4.97
1 L Burkina Faso	6.56	5.82	6.21
1 L Burundi	7.18	-	-
1 M Cameroon	-	5.11	5.11
1 L Cape Verde	-	-	-
1 L Central African Republic	-	-	-
1 L Chad	3.75	-	-
1 L Comoros	-	-	-
1 M Congo, P.R.	-	-	-
1 M Côte d'Ivoire	-	3.95	-
1 L Djibouti	-	-	-
1 L Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-
1 L Ethiopia	4.70	3.45	3.09
1 M Gabon	-	-	-
1 L Gambia, The	8.23	7.38	-
1 L Ghana	8.29	6.96	9.80
1 L Guinea	-	-	-
1 L Guinea-Bissau	-	-	5.19
1 L Kenya	8.01	7.83	6.43
1 L Lesotho	5.46	-	-
1 L Liberia	9.26	5.20	-
1 L Madagascar	-	-	-
1 L Malawi	5.80	5.53	6.87
1 L Mali	-	3.13	1.69
1 L Mauritania	-	-	-
1 M Mauritius	8.15	7.48	7.71
1 L Mozambique	-	-	-
1 L Namibia	-	-	-
1 L Niger	-	4.05	-
1 L Nigeria	2.25	-	2.16
1 L Rwanda	6.55	4.55	-
1 L Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-
1 M Senegal	5.95	4.69	-
1 L Sierra Leone	4.59	-	-
1 L Somalia	5.90	-	-
1 L Sudan	1.56	1.40	-
1 M Swaziland	6.43	7.15	7.50

	1975	1980	1985
1 L Tanzania	7.01	5.96	5.66
1 L Togo	-	-	3.61
1 L Uganda	4.03	5.09	3.46
1 L Zaire	1.51	2.47	-
1 L Zambia	5.79	6.05	5.84
1 M Zimbabwe	-	5.41	6.47
2 South Asia	4.65	3.91	4.10
(L)	4.65	3.91	4.10
2 L Bangladesh	5.37	6.37	4.97
2 L Bhutan	-	-	-
2 L India	2.42	1.56	2.11
2 L Myanmar	6.62	5.28	7.71
2 L Nepal	5.91	3.89	4.97
2 L Pakistan	1.48	1.47	1.00
2 L Sri Lanka	6.12	4.88	3.86
3 East Asia	4.64	4.72	5.28
(L)	2.05	2.48	2.50
(M)	5.07	5.10	5.84
3 L China	-	-	-
3 M Hong Kong	-	-	-
3 L Indonesia	2.04	2.48	2.50
3 L Kampuchea	-	-	-
3 M Korea, Republic of	1.00	1.22	1.44
3 L Lao, PDR	-	-	-
3 M Malaysia	6.88	5.12	-
3 M Papua New Guinea	6.25	8.65	9.62
3 M Philippines	4.12	4.54	5.95
3 M Singapore	8.50	6.96	6.47
3 M Taiwan	-	-	-
3 M Thailand	3.66	4.09	5.69

	1975	1980	1985
4 EMENA	4.35	5.47	5.75
(M)	4.35	5.47	5.75
(LW)			
(MW)			
4 L Afghanistan	-	-	-
4 M Algeria	-	-	-
4 M Bahrain	8.28	7.72	6.71
4 M Cyprus	6.07	6.04	6.13
4 M Egypt, Arab Republic of	2.68	-	2.60
4 M Greece	7.92	10.34	-
4 M Iran, Islamic Republic of	3.17	6.39	8.12
4 M Iraq	-	-	-
4 M Israel	3.77	3.57	3.43
4 M Jordan	4.10	-	3.82
4 M Kuwait	-	5.12	6.50
4 M Lebanon	-	-	-
4 M Libyan Arab Republic	-	-	-
4 M Malta	8.67	10.04	8.90
4 M Morocco	3.61	3.38	2.78
4 M Oman	3.15	2.92	4.23
4 M Portugal	4.45	10.30	8.16
4 M Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
4 M Spain	0.92	0.68	12.78
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	0.82	0.82	-
4 M Tunisia	6.23	7.20	6.07
4 M Turkey	3.01	3.58	1.81
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	2.75	3.99	4.26
4 L Yemen, PDR	-	-	-
5 LAC	7.47	8.89	8.63
(L)	4.75	5.62	-
(M)	7.62	9.07	8.63
5 M Argentina	-	0.00*	1.28
5 M Bahamas	13.51	14.48	14.53
5 M Barbados	11.60	11.19	11.53
5 M Bolivia	-	-	-
5 M Brazil	0.00*	8.00	6.40
5 M Chile	6.99	7.37	6.07
5 M Colombia	-	-	-
5 M Costa Rica	4.50	28.74	22.93
5 M Cuba	-	-	-

	1975	1980	1985
5 M Dominican Republic	6.78	9.30	-
5 M Ecuador	7.29	7.84	7.31
5 M El Salvador	8.17	8.97	5.87
5 M Guatemala	-	-	-
5 L Guyana			
5 L Haiti			
5 M Honduras	12.79	-	-
5 M Jamaica	9.26	-	-
5 M Mexico	4.32	2.40	1.38
5 M Nicaragua	8.46	14.38	-
5 M Panama	14.49	12.71	15.77
5 M Paraguay	2.77	3.59	-
5 M Peru	4.67	5.60	6.01
5 M Suriname	8.65	-	-
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	-	5.78	-
5 M Uruguay	3.94	4.89	4.05
5 M Venezuela	9.06	8.82	9.00
6 Eastern Europe	12.50	0.32	1.44
(U)	12.50	0.32	1.44
6 M Bulgaria	-	-	-
6 M Czechoslovakia	-	-	-
6 M German Democratic Republic	-	-	-
6 M Hungary	-	-	3.56
6 M Poland	-	-	-
6 M Romania	0.35	0.63	0.76
6 M Yugoslavia	24.65	0.00*	0.00*

Note: The Regional averages are only for the group of countries that have data for that year; L = low income; M = middle income.

*Indicates a number less than 0.005.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics: Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

**Expenditure 4: Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Government Expenditure
Summary Table**

	Number	1975	1980	1985
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	49	6.03	6.23	6.30
Low Income	15	5.34	4.84	5.10
Middle Income	34	6.33	6.83	6.83
AFRICA	11	6.47	6.06	6.14
Low Income	8	6.27	5.84	5.92
Middle Income	3	6.97	6.67	6.73
EAST ASIA	6	4.26	4.66	5.28
Low Income	1	2.05	2.48	4.50
Middle Income	5	4.71	5.09	5.83
SOUTH ASIA	6	4.65	3.91	4.10
Low Income	6	4.65	3.91	4.10
EMENA	12	4.51	5.48	6.11
Middle Income	12	4.51	5.48	6.11
EASTERN EUROPE	2	12.50	0.32	0.38
Middle Income	2	12.50	0.32	0.38
LAC	12	7.38	10.08	9.24
Middle Income	12	7.38	10.08	9.24

Note: The summary table includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics: Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

**Expenditure 5: Other Welfare Expenditure as Percent
of Total Government Expenditure**

	1975	1980	1985
1 AFRICA	7.88	7.70	7.70
(L)	5.92	5.48	6.37
(M)	17.14	10.81	10.90
1 M Angola	-	-	-
1 L Benin	-	-	-
1 M Botswana	13.22	9.26	8.66
1 L Burkina Faso	1.93	9.90	9.98
1 L Burundi	6.47	-	-
1 M Cameroon	-	11.22	15.20
1 L Cape Verde	-	-	-
1 L Central African Republic	-	-	-
1 L Chad	3.29	-	-
1 L Comoros	-	-	-
1 M Congo, P.R.	-	-	-
1 M Côte d'Ivoire	-	5.69	-
1 L Djibouti	-	-	-
1 L Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-
1 L Ethiopia	6.43	6.24	9.62
1 M Gabon	-	-	-
1 L Gambia, The	6.37	3.62	-
1 L Ghana	14.92	9.43	8.54
1 L Guinea	-	-	-
1 L Guinea-Bissau	-	-	8.51
1 L Kenya	5.21	7.59	6.60
1 L Lesotho	10.72	-	-
1 L Liberia	3.09	6.69	-
1 L Madagascar	-	-	-
1 L Malawi	5.12	4.36	2.43
1 L Mali	-	3.95	7.06
1 L Mauritania	-	-	-
1 M Mauritius	33.85	22.17	19.75
1 L Mozambique	-	-	-
1 L Namibia	-	-	-
1 L Niger	-	5.98	-
1 L Nigeria	6.18	-	0.51
1 L Rwanda	2.80	4.99	-
1 L Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-
1 M Senegal	9.39	11.67	-
1 L Sierra Leone	3.57	-	-
1 L Somalia	5.63	-	-
1 L Sudan	11.24	0.95	-

	1975	1980	1985
1 M Swaziland	12.11	7.43	5.51
1 L Tanzania	4.11	4.83	4.19
1 L Togo	-	-	10.50
1 L Uganda	6.70	6.20	5.12
1 L Zaire	4.79	2.31	-
1 L Zambia	3.97	5.15	3.35
1 M Zimbabwe	-	8.21	5.40
2 South Asia	9.04	6.26	9.11
(L)	9.04	6.26	9.11
2 L Bangladesh	7.22	0.30	9.84
2 L Bhutan	-	-	-
2 L India	3.08	4.26	5.01
2 L Myanmar	9.13	11.37	9.87
2 L Nepal	3.14	2.31	7.34
2 L Pakistan	5.95	5.96	12.22
2 L Sri Lanka	25.72	13.37	10.35
3 East Asia	6.47	6.51	5.19
(L)	1.93	2.82	2.78
(M)	7.23	7.13	5.67
3 L China	-	-	-
3 M Hong Kong	-	-	-
3 L Indonesia	1.93	2.82	2.78
3 L Kampuchea	-	-	-
3 M Korea, Republic of	7.25	8.24	7.78
3 L Lao, PDR	-	-	-
3 M Malaysia	5.36	7.60	-
3 M Papua New Guinea	7.61	5.03	4.32
3 M Philippines	4.25	7.39	4.95
3 M Singapore	10.79	9.03	6.37
3 M Taiwan	-	-	-
3 M Thailand	8.10	5.48	4.92

	1975	1980	1985
4 EMENA	18.59	19.67	17.64
(M)	18.59	19.67	17.64
4 L Afghanistan	-	-	-
4 M Algeria	-	-	-
4 M Bahrain	11.67	21.53	10.48
4 M Cyprus	27.38	26.18	24.55
4 M Egypt, Arab Republic of	14.94	-	22.64
4 M Greece	29.61	33.15	-
4 M Iran, Islamic Republic of	8.51	9.79	15.04
4 M Iraq	-	-	-
4 M Israel	16.98	15.02	16.58
4 M Jordan	12.77	-	11.00
4 M Kuwait	-	13.93	19.63
4 M Lebanon	-	-	-
4 M Libyan Arab Republic	-	-	-
4 M Malta	40.05	37.13	39.68
4 M Morocco	6.60	7.67	7.15
4 M Oman	2.12	2.70	3.17
4 M Portugal	31.01	27.59	25.23
4 M Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
4 M Spain	54.38	61.31	41.42
4 M Syrian Arab Republic	9.68	12.89	-
4 M Tunisia	26.21	16.57	22.11
4 M Turkey	3.81	6.18	3.71
4 M Yemen Arab Republic	1.74	3.42	2.17
4 L Yemen, PDR	-	-	-
5 LAC	18.74	17.88	20.92
(L)	19.39	18.80	20.92
(M)	6.95	3.16	-
5 M Argentina	-	28.57	33.45
5 M Bahamas	6.90	6.70	11.88
5 M Barbados	18.02	22.92	24.73
5 M Bolivia	-	-	-
5 M Brazil	50.00	32.00	23.83
5 M Chile	30.10	37.95	44.46
5 M Colombia	-	-	-
5 M Costa Rica	30.17	11.36	18.75
5 M Cuba	-	-	-
5 M Dominican Republic	18.71	14.69	-
5 M Ecuador	1.04	1.27	0.91

	1975	1980	1985
5 M El Salvador	8.50	7.33	3.77
5 M Guatemala	-	-	-
5 L Guyana	6.95	3.16	-
5 L Haiti	-	-	-
5 M Honduras	15.82	-	-
5 M Jamaica	10.80	-	-
5 M Mexico	24.69	19.33	11.83
5 M Nicaragua	27.97	7.36	-
5 M Panama	12.39	14.29	17.38
5 M Paraguay	20.68	19.59	-
5 M Peru	-	-	-
5 M Suriname	16.26	-	-
5 M Trinidad and Tobago	-	17.29	-
5 M Uruguay	45.82	49.24	49.51
5 M Venezuela	8.35	10.97	10.46
6 Eastern Europe	23.20	11.75	19.02
(M)	23.20	11.75	19.02
6 M Bulgaria	-	-	-
6 M Czechoslovakia	-	-	-
6 M German Democratic Republic	-	-	-
6 M Hungary	-	-	27.94
6 M Poland	-	-	-
6 M Romania	12.61	15.45	22.13
6 M Yugoslavia	33.78	8.05	6.99

Note: The Regional averages are only for the group of countries that have data for that year; L - low income; M - middle income.

Other welfare includes social security and welfare, housing and community development, and recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services as classified by the IMF Government Financial Statistics Yearbook.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics: Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

**Expenditure 6: Other Welfare Expenditure as Percent
of Total Government Expenditure
Summary Table**

	Number	1975	1980	1985
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	48	14.89	13.33	13.08
Low Income	15	6.97	6.27	7.15
Middle Income	33	18.48	16.54	15.77
AFRICA	11	9.78	8.41	7.62
Low Income	8	6.05	6.71	6.23
Middle Income	3	19.73	12.95	11.31
EAST ASIA	6	6.66	6.33	5.19
Low Income	1	1.93	2.82	2.78
Middle Income	5	7.60	7.04	5.67
SOUTH ASIA	6	9.04	6.26	9.11
Low Income	6	9.04	6.26	9.11
EMENA	12	19.20	19.59	17.61
Middle Income	12	19.20	19.59	17.61
EASTERN EUROPE	2	23.20	11.75	14.56
Middle Income	2	23.20	11.75	14.56
LAC	11	21.45	19.39	19.78
Middle Income	11	21.45	19.39	19.78

Note: The summary table includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Other welfare includes social security and welfare, housing and community development, and recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services as classified by the IMF Government Financial Statistics.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics: Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

**Expenditure 7: Interest Payments as Percent of Total Government Expenditure
Summary Table**

	Number	1975	1980	1985
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	44	4.70	6.85	12.06
Low Income	10	6.06	8.70	12.49
Middle Income	34	4.30	6.40	11.95
AFRICA	9	4.48	7.40	11.24
Low Income	6	4.95	8.45	11.66
Middle Income	3	3.57	5.30	10.42
EAST ASIA	6	5.27	7.40	12.16
Low Income	1	1.51	3.70	7.79
Middle Income	5	6.02	8.14	13.03
SOUTH ASIA	3	9.78	10.88	15.73
Low Income	3	9.78	10.88	15.73
EMENA	14	2.64	4.14	8.44
Middle Income	14	2.64	4.14	8.44
EASTERN EUROPE	0	-	-	-
Middle Income	0	-	-	-
LAC	12	5.71	8.24	15.93
Middle Income	12	5.71	8.24	15.93

Note: The summary table includes only the countries with complete data for the periods in the table.

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics: Consolidated Central Government Expenditure.

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